BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1842. No. 8612

THE OVERLAND COURIER.

WILL be published for transmission by the Steamer early on Tuesday next.
Courier Office, 25th Feb. 1842.

FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,

WITH AN

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,

And bound in Cloth and Gold lett ered.

PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

NOTICE.

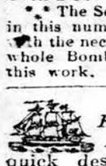
SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 25th Feb. 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.



FOR LONDON.—The *United Kingdom* of 1267 Tons, H. L. *Eshelby*, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.
Rampart Row, 25th Feb. 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A 1. Ship *Margaret Pollock*, will have quick dispatch—For freight, apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.
25th February 1842.

NOTICE.

THE well built Steamer *Sir James Carnac*, G. H. QUINTON, Commander, offers an excellent opportunity for Passengers or small Freight to Surat. This Vessel in the first experimental trip left Bombay on the 20th at 6 A. M. and arrived at Surat at 7 30 A. M. On the 21st making the upward passage in 25½ hours against a strong head wind, the return passage was performed in 19 hours, having left Surat on the 22d at 11 A. M and arriving at Bombay on the 23d at 6 A. M. Reference for freight or passage, apply to AGA MAHOMMED RIHAM or to JEJEEBHOY DADABHOY & Co.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

1st Cabin..50 Rupees.
2nd Do. ..30 do.
Deck..... 5 do.
Specie ½ Per Cent.

European Gentlemen will be messed on board on paying ½ the amount of passage money extra.

This vessel will sail on Sunday morning at 5 precisely, it is therefore requested passengers will embark on Saturday evening.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR, &c. &c.

WE the undersigned request that you will convene a meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, both Native and European for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert on the birth of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servants.

H. Roper.	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
J. H. Crawford.	Bomanjee Hormusjee.
P. W. LeGeyt.	Cursetjee Cowasjee.
Joseph Glenn.	Cursetjee Ardaseer.
G. Simpson.	Mahomed Ally Rogay.
R. Brown.	Dadabhoy Pestonjee.
H. L. Anderson.	Muncherjee Pestonjee.
R. Burgass.	Ardaseer Hormusjee.
A. Spens.	Dhackjee Dadajee.
Wm. Graham.	Mahomed Ibraham Muckba.
D. M. Scobie.	Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
E. E. Elliot.	Jehangeer Cursetjee.
D. A. Blane.	Mahd. Ali Mah. R. Shoostree.
E. H. Hart.	Munmovundass Davidass.
W. C. Anderson.	Hurrichund Naronjee.
J. D. Eckford.	Mohundass Madowdass.
W. F. Hunter.	Pursotumdass Mohundass.
J. Christie.	Javerchund Atmaram.
H. J. Barr.	Tulseydass Mathooradass.
C. Forbes.	Nanjee Jaikoran.
D. Barr.	Currumchund Premchund
Charles Forbes.	Hunwuntram Mayaram.
Bruce Seton.	Dinanath Curmdass.
Cursetjee Jamsetjee.	Huzareemul Nursingdass.
F. W. Ryan.	Madow Naran.
W. B. Elliot.	Amerchund Khemchund.
Juggurnath Sunkersett.	Dharmsey Hemchund.
Mahomed Jaffer.	Hormusjee Dorabjee.
Thos. McMahon.	Rustomjee Jamsetjee.
J. W. McMahon.	Kaikhusroo Framjee.
R. P. Hogg.	Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
G. Rowley.	Manockjee Limjee.
W. W. Bryton.	Kessreesung Cooshalchund
C. A. Evary.	Jeveraz Baloo.
Henry S. Moore.	Nanjee Saiskoran.
A. S. Drysdell.	Vankutchund Cooshalchund.
A. P. LeMessurier.	
E. P. LeMessurier.	
A. S. LeMessurier.	
Henry Fawcett.	

NOTICE.

IN compliance with the foregoing requisition, I hereby convene a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held at the Town Hall on the afternoon of Friday the 25th Instant at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert on the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

J. L. JOHNSON,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bombay 25th February, 1842.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, will be held on Thursday the 10th proximo, within the Bank's Office in the Port, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of electing a Director, in the room of *H. G. GORDON Esq.* resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. W. CARGILL,
Secy. and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th Feb. 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JANE BECK, wife of Mr. WELDON WHEATLEY commonly called WILLIAM WELDON BECK, late of Poona British Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to the said WILLIAM WELDON BECK. The Reverend JAMES MITCHELL and Mr C. ANDING Executors named in the said will All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 23d day of February 1842.

J. P. LARKINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF COTTON TWIST PIECE GOODS AND CUTLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday next the 2d March, on account of the concerned 22 Bales of White and colored Twist Nos. 18, 20, and 22.

ALSO.—A quantity of fast prints for Ladies Dresses, Grey Long Cloths, Cambrics, Velvets and Cutlery, consisting of Pockets and Pruning Knives, Table Sets with spare articles, Penknives &c. made by *Thorp* and *Rogers*.

At 1. P. M. Any horses or Carriages offering.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction on Wednesday next the 2d March, 1842, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., two SEATS in Christ Church Byculla, the property of the late Dr. WEEKS.

Particulars may be learnt on application to Captain WILLOUGHBY, Executor to the Estate.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at "Graham's Cottage" Colabah, on the 4th March, a part of the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c. of L. C. C. Rivett, Esq.. (changing his Residence) the same consists of Plate and Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Drawing, Dining, Bed, and Dressing Room Furniture, Rich Persian and other Carpets, Book Cases, Pendula Clocks, French, China and the usual Cooking Utensils. Also some choice Books.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from 1st March.

MANTON'S GUNS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have the pleasure to state that they are authorized to reduce the price of the Guns and Pistols, by the above well known, maker. 25 per cent. on their present prices, and strongly call the attention of Sportsmen to the same.

FOR SALE.—A pair of Ear-rings, Delhi Paintings in rich chased mountings.

Satin and Silk Stocks and Handkerchiefs of the latest fashions.

Tin Letter Boxes.
Brass and Black mounted Carriage Harness.
Satin Rosettes for Harness.
A Set of Brass Scales.

FOR SALE.—A superior made French Billiard Table, in excellent order, with Cues, Maces, Marking Board, Cue Stands, Pool and other Balls, spare tips, with other appurtenance complete, if not sold previously will be disposed of in Public Auction on Wednesday the 2nd March.

Also a large Black wood folding screen, nearly new. Price Rs 70.

May be seen at any time at the Mess Room at Colabah.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A few very superior Patent Calf Skins—Price Rs. 6 each.

FOR SALE.—Richly Framed Mirrors of various sizes, of Best Plate Glass, also a quantity of Guilt Picture moulding from 1½ inch to 3½ inches.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 28th instant, at their Rooms, a variety of Household Furniture &c. The property of Gentlemen left and leaving the Presidency. Consisting of handsome Blackwood Couches lined with blue Damask, Blackwood and Jackwood circular Sofas, Pier and Card Tables, Chiffonier, Tea Poys, Chairs, Cots, Sideboards, Chest of Drawers, Plate and Glass ware, Handsome Pictures, a double Barrel Gun by "Stevens," a single Rifle by "Reviere" Books, Cooking Utensils &c. &c.

Also the Wearing Apparel, Book, &c. &c. of a Medical Gentleman deceased.

At 12 o'clock, a light Shigram with Horse and Harness, a white Arab Horse, a Cabul Galloway, two Gharrees with fine Neemaurees Bullocks, Tents &c.—Bombay, 25th February 1842.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th Instant at 4 o'clock P. M. at Mazagon, by order of the Executor and Executrix. The following property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. MANOEL MARIA DEGA viz. An Airy House (on the sea side commanding the view of Bombay Harbour) with ground and outhouse—A Cottage with ground behind the above Premises—Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1842.

FOR SALE.

A Gold Pocket Chronometer by *David Morice*, London, originally cost £100.

Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 25th February, 1842.

TO-MORROW Saturday the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will hold their usual Sale at their Rooms, when they will submit a large assortment of Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Long Cloths, Jaconetty Cloths, Cambrics, Turkey Red Cloths, Zebra Cloths, Mulls, Furniture Chintzes, Ginghams, &c. together with remains of an Invoice of Hardware, comprising Table and Pocket Knives, Penknives, Scissors, Files of sizes, Brass and Iron Hinges, Bolts, Saws, Gimlets, Screws, Padlocks of sizes, Japan Tea Trays, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages or Horses that may offer.

FOR SALE.

NAVY BILLS at three days sight. Apply to Messrs. BOADEN AND Co., at their Office, opposite the Dock Yard.

Bombay, 25th February 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned a variety of very choice Wines, and Liquors, which are confidently recommended, viz:

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality	Rs	45	₩ doz.
Do. 2nd do do	,,	35	,,
Claret "Clossman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied wine	,,	20	,,
Do. "St. Estephe," from "Dunkin"	,,	18	,,
Brandy, pale straw color, do	,,	16	,,
Old Port wine from "Day" and other houses @	20 @	24	,,
Sherries of superior qualities, according to price from Rs	18 @	26	,,
Brown stout, of excellent quality, just received ex "Bombay"	8	₩ doz.	

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior, when a proper reference is given for payment.

FRITH AND CO,

Nesbit Lane, 25th Feb. 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. PRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm, which they strongly recommend, viz—

In Butts	Rs. 800
Very superior Pale and Brown Sherry at 26 Rs per doz.	
Fine old Mellow Port	24 ,,
2d Growth Claret	24 ,,

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts	Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry at 22 Rs. per doz.	
Old Port Wine	22 ,, ,,

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1842.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA begs to publish for the information of the Share Holders, the particular Numbers of the 3 Tickets of the club advertised in the Bombay Courier and Times of the 5th Instant (all Prizes and no blanks) on the first Calcutta Lottery of 1842 for 10th or last day's Drawing (which were intended to be inserted in the Papers) as follows.

Nos. 5623, 5722, and 5735.

A few Quarter, Half and whole Shares in the above Club are for Sale with *Byramjee Nasserwanjee Dantra* at Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co's.*

Whole Share @	Rs	35
Half ditto	,,	17½
Quarter ditto	,,	8½

The Drawing will take place at Calcutta on Monday, the 28th Instant.—*Bombay, 24th February* 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WITTULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO'S. Third Bombay Minor Lottery on (16) reserved whole tickets of the tenth or last day's drawing of the first Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842. They have a few chances in the above Lottery for sale at Rs. 50 per each, and half Rs. 25 each.—The drawing will take place on the 28th February 1842.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1842.

FIRST CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1842.

A Few Tickets and Shares of the tenth or last day's drawing of the above Lottery are for sale at WITTULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co's, opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices, viz.

Whole Ticket	Rs.	550
Half Do	,,	275
Quarter Do	,,	138
One-eighth Do	,,	69

TERMS CASH.

The drawing will take place on the 28th Feb. 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1842.

No. 121. The Brevet Rank of Captain is assigned to captain H. Berthon, of the Engineers, from the 15th December 1841.

No. 122. The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department.

Commissariat Department.

Sub-conductor John McDonald to be Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor Edward Atkins to be Sub-conductor, in succession to Hynes retired, date of appointment, 13th Dec. 1841.

Sub-conductor Frederick Sherren to be conductor, and Acting Sub-conductor Robert Finlay to be Sub-conductor, in succession to Moore retired, 21st Janv. 1842.

No. 123. William Hill, an Out Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend under this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1842.

No. 124. The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Major D. Forbes, dated Bombay the 15th instant, appointing Lieutenant G. R. Grimes to act as Adjutant to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry from that date, vice Clerk proceeding to Europe.

An order by Lieutenant colonel S. Hughes, C. B. dated Ahmednuggur the 7th instant, appointing Brevet captain Bellassis to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment of the Regiment of Artillery and 24th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to Malligaum, and captain Farquharson to act as Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, until further orders.

An order by Brevet captain R. D. Stuart, dated Rajcote the 4th instant, appointing Lieutenant S. L. Lowry, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, and conduct the duties of Acting Staff Officer, and the other duties devolving upon that situation.

No. 125. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major Cracklow dated Malligaum the 29th January 1842, appointing Lieut. Macdonald to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of the 22d Regt. at Dhoolia consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File from the 1st instant.

An order by Major General R. A. Willis dated Ahmedabad the 28th ultimo, appointing Lieut. J. Taylor of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Guzerat Irregular Horse during Lieut. Grant's absence.

No. 126. The following promotion is made.

2d Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Havildar Imam Buckus, to be Jemedar, vice Jeet Sing deceased; date of rank 20th January 1842.

No. 127. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant colonel Cunnigham dated Deesa the 31st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Fagan to act as Adjutant to the left Wing of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry Lancers, and Jemadar Jamdar Khan, to act as Native Riding Master, during the separation of the Light Wing, from Head Quarters.

No. 128. With reference to Government General Order of the 16th November, No. 660 of 1841, captain W. Purves of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, assumed charge of the office of Executive Engineer at Deesa, on the 1st January last.

No. 129. By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date 18th instant, Assistant Surgeon J. H. Peart, has been appointed to succeed Surgeon J. A. Sinclair, as Civil Surgeon at Poona.

No. 130. By a resolution passed in the General Department on the 18th Instant, captain J. E. Parsons of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry has been appointed to the situation of Acting Assistant in the Road and Tank Department, during the employment of Lieutenant Compton on other duty.

No. 131. Lieutenant J. P. Grant, Acting Adjutant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, has leave of absence from the 1st to the 28th Instant, to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

No. 132. Major Francis Plowden of the 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Madras on urgent private affairs from the 25th Instant to the 23rd September next.

No. 133. By a resolution passed in the General Department on the 15th instant, Lieutenant J. J. F. Cruickshank of the Engineers, has been appointed Superintendent of Repairs and Surveyor of Buildings.

No. 134. By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date 15th instant, Assistant Surgeon R. J. Behan has been nominated to the charge of the Subsidiary Jail at Chimboor from the 7th instant, as a temporary measure, during the illness of Assistant Surgeon Cameron.

No. 135. With reference to Government General Order dated 14th May 1842, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place the Arsenal at Sholapoor in charge of Lieutenant Black of the Madras Artillery.

No. 136. The following Extracts of a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 71, dated 31st December last, are published for general information.

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.

Lieut. Sidney W. Brown | Lieut. George R. Bell.
,, J. A. Evans. | Assist. Surg. J. Bowstead.

2. We have also permitted Conductor John Beard to return to his duty.

3. We have granted 2d Lieutenant F. Wemyss six months extension of leave.

5. We have permitted Brevet captain J. G. Gordon to retire from the service. This vacancy has effect from the 19th October 1840.

6. The undermentioned Officers having been absent from India beyond the stated period of five years, their names are to be struck off the List of the Army from the dates specified, viz.

Lieutenant W. H. B. Watkins, from the 28th January 1839.

Lieutenant Gother R. Mann, from the 4th September 1838.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 22nd February 1842.

With reference to the G. G. O. No. 104 of the 17th inst. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the formation at each of the Stations of Poona and Mhow, a Depot of Recruits of one thousand men.

The Recruits are to be raised for the Army generally, and must be prepared to join any Regiment of Native Infantry of the line, into which they may be drafted.

The Depots must be recruited with the greatest care, and each man before being brought on the Rolls, must be subjected to the strictest Military and Medical examination.

Officers Commanding Corps stationed at Poona and Mhow, will in communication with the Officers appointed to Command, furnish parties of active and intelligent non-commissioned Officers and Privates, for the purpose of obtaining eligible Recruits for the above Depots.

Descriptive Rolls of men enlisted are to be sent weekly to the Office of the Adjuatnt General of the Army, and numerical returns are to be sent monthly to the same Department.

Orders for the formation of Companies and fixing the Establishment of the Depots will be hereafter promulgated.

Drafts of Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, in the proportions laid down in the following figured statement, are to be furnished by the Corps indicated and ordered to join forthwith the respective Depots for the purpose of preserving discipline, and as Drill Instructors.

	Subedars.	Jemedars.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Privates.
For Poona.					
2nd Grenadier Regiment	1	1	2	0	4
3rd Regiment N. I.	1	1	0	2	4
7th Ditto	1	0	2	2	4
9th Ditto	0	1	0	2	4
13th Do	1	0	2	0	4
14th Do	0	1	2	2	4
	4	4	8	8	24
For Mhow.					
18th Regiment N. I.	1	1	2	0	4
19th Do	1	1	0	2	4
22nd Do	1	0	2	2	4
23rd Do	0	1	2	2	4
24th Do	1	0	2	0	4
26th Do	0	1	0	2	4
	4	4	8	8	24

These men are to be selected with great care and attention with reference to their perfect fitness for the efficient discharge of the duties required of them.

The following Officers are appointed to the Command, and to be Adjutants of the different Depots, and they will proceed forthwith to the stations directed.

MHOW DEPOT.

Major H. Spencer, 2nd European Light Infantry to Command.

Lieutenant L. S. Hough, 18th Regiment N. I. to be Adjutant.

POONA DEPOT.

Captain R. Honner, 4th Regiment Native Infantry to Command.

Lieutenant A. R. Rathborne, 24th Regiment Native Infantry to be Adjutant.

23d February 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following lists of Cadets and Assistant Surgeons be published in General Order.

No. 5 of 1841.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1841, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the Ships by which they proceed sail from Gravesend on or before the 10th March, viz.

Thomas Biggs, William Sparkes Hatch, and Henry Lee Gibbard.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1841, agreeably to Court's resolution of the 7th April 1841, and in the following order, viz.

James Thomas Kerr, per *Great Liverpool* from Falmouth, 2d Oct.

Archibald Crawford, *Diana*, 26th Oct.

George Robertson Douglas, per *Great Liverpool* from Falmouth 2d Dec.

Duncan Macdougall, do. do.

Douglas George, *Dartmouth* 4th Dec.

To rank from the 18th Dec. 1841, the day on which he attained the age of 16 years viz.

William Stevenson, per *Oriental* from Falmouth 2d Nov.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships, by which they proceeded and in the following order.

Robert Gordon, *Edinburgh* 1st Oct.

Cockburn Piske Gooding Church, *Lord Eldon* 16th Oct.

John Bates, *Portsmouth*, 4th Dec.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1841, the day on which they passed their public examination and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceed sail from Gravesend on or before the 10th March, viz.

Thomas Tristam Piers.

Frederic Schneider.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1841, agreeably to Court's resolution of the 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order viz.

Frederic Macgowan, appd. 21st Sept. *Edinburgh* 1st Oct.

Alexander Davison, appd. 23d Sep. per *Great Liverpool* from Falmouth 2d Oct.

Frederic George Newnham appd. 30th Nov. do. 2d Dec.

Walter Edward McPherson (abroad) Para. approved 1st Dec.—Para via Marseilles 4th Dec.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL, Secy. Mily. Dept.

East India House, London, the 4th Jan. 1842.

List of Rank of Assitant Surgeons for Bombay.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order viz.

Charles Tourngate Weston M. *D. Ellen*, sailed 23d Sept.

John Henry Harrison, *Edinburgh* 1st Oct.

To rank from the date of his departure from England by the Overland route, viz.

John Robert Miller M. D. per *Great Liverpool* from Falmouth 2d Dec.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL, Sec. Mily. Dep.

East India House, London the 31st Dec. 1841.

2. An order by Brigadier F. Farquharson, dated Kurrachee 13th Dec. 1841, placing Assist. Surgeon Manisty, in Medical charge of the Left Wing 12th Regt. N. I. during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon Cameron, or until further orders, is confirmed.

3. The undermentioned Officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of Interpreter in Hindostanee by the Committee which assembled on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 21st instant for their examination.

Lieut H. Gall	H. M. 14th Lt. Dragoons.
Ensign A. R. Manson	4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles).
Ensign H. J. Day	19th Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surg. D. Grierson.	22d Regt. N. I.
Ensign J. F. Francis	5th Regt. N. I (Lt. I.)
Lieut. J. Bedford	2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.
Lieut. H. Vincent	10th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. D. Milne	24th Regt. N. I.
Ensign C. W. Walker	5th Regt. N. I. (Lt. I.)
Ensign W. C. Anderson	1st Eur. Regt.

4. The Committee of which Major General Vans Kennedy is President, is dissolved.

5. With the sanction of Government Major General P. Roome, is permitted to reside at Poona, Mahableshwar or Bombay, as the state of his health may require change of residence.

6. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Sholapoor for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

7. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

2d. Eur. Lt. Infy.—Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, and Ensign H. Shewell, from 25th to 28th Feb. in extension to enable them to rejoin.

4th Regt. N. I.—Ensign A. R. Manson, from 1st March to 20th April to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

5th Regt. N. Lt. I.—Lieut. W. W. Taylor, and Ensign C. W. Walker, from 25th to 28th Feb. in extension to enable them to rejoin.

21st Regt. N. L. I.—Lieut. H. Fenning, from 1st to 28th Feb. to remain at Kurrachee on Medical certificate.

24th Feb. 1842.

The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major J. Clibborn, commg. at Sukkur dated 4th Feb. 1841, directing Assistant Surgeons Forbes and Collum to proceed, the former to Shikarpore to assume Medical charge of the Wing 8th Regt. N. I. and the latter to Bagh, to assume Medical charge of the Detachment at that post.

An order by the same officer dated 26th Nov. 1841, directing Surgeon Edwards 23d Regt. N. L. I. to make over charge of the Field General Hospital at Sukkur to Asst. Surgeon Jephson.

An order by the same officer dated 6th Dec. 1841 directing Assistant Surgeon Jephson to afford Medical aid to the Head Quarters of the 8th Regt. N. I.

A order by the same officer dated 7th Dec. 1841, directing Asst. Surgeon Mapleton H. M. 40th Regiment to proceed with, and afford Medical aid to European and Native Details proceeding to Quetta.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1842.

No. 12. The following Extract, Paras. 1 and 2 of a dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 80, dated 21st December last, is published for general information:—

Para. 1. We have granted permission to Commander J. P. Porter of the Indian Navy, to return to his duty, by the Overland Route.

2. We have appointed Mr. Percy William Mitchesson, a volunteer for the Indian Navy on your Establishment, his order of rank will be transmitted hereafter.

No. 13. The following Extract, Paras. 1. and 2 of a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 86, dated 31st December last, is published for general information:—

Para. 1. We have appointed the undermentioned

persons, volunteers for the Indian Navy on your Establishment, vizt:—

Mr. James Gordon Nixon,

Mr. Clinton Edgcumbe, Brooman.

2. Their orders of rank will be transmitted in due course.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1842.

No. 14. The following arrangements are made in the subordinate Medical Department.

Assistant Apothecary Thomas Frost, to be transferred to the Military Department.

Compounder Antonio Braganza, now in the Hospital of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to be a Second Hospital Assistant and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1842.

No. 15. Commander J. P. Porter, arrived from England, on the 12th instant, on board the Hon'ble Company's Steam Packet Cleopatra, having been permitted by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, to return to his duty.

No. 16. The following Extract, Paras. 1 and 2 of a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 83, dated 21st December last, is published for general information.

Para. 1. We have appointed the undermentioned persons, Volunteers for the Indian Navy on your Establishment, viz:—

Mr. Charles Parker Nixon.

Mr. Edward Delpratt.

2. Their order of Rank will be transmitted in due course.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1842.

No. 17 Mr. Charles Young Ward, Midshipman of the Indian Navy, arrived at Bombay on board the Ship "Token" on the 2d instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut Col. Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1842.

Mr. F. Hutchinson, to be Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the territorial and financial departments.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1842.

The leave of absence for one month, under sec. XI. of the absentee rules, granted to Mr. E. Montgomerie, collector of Sholapoor, on the 28th ultimo, has been cancelled at his own request.

Mr. E. B. Mills, having returned from Egypt on the 12th instant, is permitted to remain at the presidency on the leave of absence granted to him on the 27th September last.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1842.

Mr. R. X. Murphy, Uncovenanted Assistant to the opium agent and superintendent of stationery, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on sick certificate.

Mr. J. Flynn, to act as Uncovenanted Assistant to the opium agent and superintendent of stationery, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on sick certificate.

M. J. Flynn, to act as Uncovenanted Assistant to the opium agent and superintendent of stationery, during Mr. Murphy's absence.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1842.

Ramchunder Kaseenath, naib on the establishment of the collector of Poona, to be mamlutdar of the city of Poona, from the 5th instant.

In the appointments of Lieutenant Siddons, and captain Bluxland, to the charge of the Kucheree at Sholapoor, notified in the Government Gazette of the 16th December last, read 1th October and 2d November instead of "10th ultimo and 2d instant."

Mr. M. Larken, first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Khandesh, is placed in permanent charge of the talooks of Malligaum, Chaosgaum, Baglan, and Panjurlah.

Mr. A. C. Stuart, acting 2d assistant to the collector and magistrate of Khandesh, will, on joining that appointment, be placed in permanent charge of the talooks of Sowda, Jamnair, Nussurabad, and Arawud.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1842.

Mr. F. Sims, second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednugur, will continue to act as second assistant to the principal collector of Surat.

The following appointments are to take effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. W. Simson, to be revenue commissioner.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart. to be principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. J. W. Langford, to be collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, retaining his present office of acting collector of inland customs and excise.

Mr. G. Coles, is confirmed in the office of sub-collector of Broach.

Mr. E. Montgomerie collector of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for three months from the 1st proximo, under chapter II. section V. of the absentee rules.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, is confirmed in the office of collector and magistrate of Dharwar, from the 1st proximo.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 23d Feb 1842.

M. J. Gordon is confirmed in the office of deputy civil auditor and mint master, from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

L. R REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of act No. XIV. of 1835, to confer the full penal powers of magistrates on the following gentlemen.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, first assistant magistrate of Belgaum, in that collectorate.

Mr. S. Mansfield, second assistant magistrate of Belgaum in that collectorate.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, second assistant magistrate of Dharwar, in that collectorate.

Mr. R. Y. Bozett, second assistant magistrate of Rutnaghery, in that collectorate.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of act No. XIV of 1835, to appoint Lieutenant B. G. Morison, of the 24th regiment N. I. an assistant magistrate in the Tannah collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1841.

Mr. Wm. Richardson, senior assistant judge and session judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, is allowed an extension for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 29th ultimo, on sick certificate.

Cazee Shaik Fajoodeen Zuheerooddeen, Mahomedan Law Officer of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, assumed charge of his Office on the 17th instant.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835, to appoint captain H. Jacob, of the 19th regiment native infantry, an assistant magistrate in the Tannah collectorate.

Mr. A. C. Stuart, is appointed to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach, from the 24th ultimo.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. B. Hutt, to act as a puisne judge of the suddar dewanee and suddur foujdaree adawlut.

Mr. W. Birdwood, to act as judge and session judge of Ahmednugur.

Mr. S. Babington, acting assistant judge and session judge at Surat, assumed charge of his Office on the 12th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1842

Lieut. J. Jacob, of the artillery, received charge, from Lieut. Harvey, on the 5th ultimo, of the command of the Sinde irregular horse.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1842.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Peart, is appointed to succeed Surgeon J. A. Sinclair, as civil surgeon at Poona.

Captain J. E. Parsons, of the 11th regiment N. I. is appointed to the situation of acting assistant in the road and tank department, during the employment of Lieut. Compton on other duty.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept of the resignation of the Honorable East India Company's service, by E. B. Mills Esq from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1842.

The following promotions are sanctioned to fill vacancies in the subordinate medical department, and the parties transferred to the military department.

Second Hospital assistant Anoop Sing, of the civil establishment at Suttara, to be first Hospital assistant.

First grade apprentice John Lobb, of the oculist department to be second Hospital assistant.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1842.

Assistant surgeon W. Arbuckle, civil surgeon at Dharwar is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency on private affairs from the 20th instant to the 10th April next.

Captain Littlewood 9th regiment N. I. is appointed post master at Deesa, from the date of captain Penny's departure from that station.

Ballajee Gopall is re-admitted into the service from this date as a second grade apprentice in the vaccinating department of the S. E. Division of Guzerat, to fill a vacancy.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept of the resignation of the Hon'ble East India Company's service, by J. Vibart Esq. from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. N. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The sudden departure of any Civil Servant from his station on sick certificate having been found to be productive of great inconvenience of the Public Service, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish it as a Rule, that in all cases the receipt of the sanction of Government should be awaited unless the Medical Attendant should certify his opinion that the delay would be prejudicial to the health of the party. It is often necessary that measures should be adopted for supplying the place of the Absentee, and unless the disease be of an alarming and urgent nature but little inconvenience can arise to the party being obliged to wait the orders of Government.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. R MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1842.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez on Tuesday the 1st March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 17th Jan. 1842.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Overland Mail, to be conveyed to Suez, by the Honorable Company's Steamer Victoria, on Tuesday next the 1st proximo, will be closed at this office at 3 o'clock precisely

Letters will however be received till 5 P. M. on the payment of one Rupee for each letter posted after 3 o'clock.

W. ESCOMBE,

Actg. Post Master General.

Bombay General Post Office,

23d February 1842.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Friday the 1st April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, *Lieut. Col.*

Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 17th Feb. 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 16th inst	Chests	161
Ditto ditto on the 22nd Instant....	"	10
	Total..	171

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840	41	Chests 180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841	42 up to the 29th January	" 10,226
	Total....	10,406

IMPORTED.

Balance of last year's importation	Chests	2000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 15th instant	"	7,814½
Ditto from the 16th to the 22d instant.....		1,301
	Total...	11,115½

EXPORTED

From the 27th October 1841 to the 15th inst....	Chests	5,020½
Ditto from the 16th to the 22d instant.....	"	694
	Total	...5,714½

F. BOURCHIER, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1842.

CALENDAR, FEB. 28 DAYS, 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M	PHASES OF THE MOON.
					D. H. M.
F.	25		11 6	11 27	Q 25 9 7 M.
Sa.	26		11 49	0 9	
Sun	27	*3rd Sunday in Lent.*	0 31	0 50	
M.	28		1 10	1 32	
Mar					
T.	1	*St. David.*	1 50	2 8	
W.	2	Chad.	2 27	2 48	
Th.	3		3 9	3 33	

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

February 21st. Lieut. Lavard. from Peerozepoor.

" " Vety. Surgeon J. Rogers, Bengal Est from Peerozepoor.

" 22nd, Lieut A. B Kemball, H. Artillery from Nuggur.

" " Ensign Jas. Hunter, 4th Rifles from Baroda.

" 23rd. Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, Staff.

Departures.

February 22nd. Major Scott, 23rd Regt. Light Infantry, from Poonah.

" " Lieut. P. S. Jacob, G. T. Survey, to Southern Konkan.

" " Lieutenant Compton, Acting 2nd in Command G. H. to Ahmedabad.

" 23rd. Ensign W. S. Hewitt, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to Do.

" " Ensign G. Scottowe, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, to Do

" 24th. Lieutenant G. Shum, 5th Native Light Infantry, to Poonah

" " Ensign J Francis Do. to do.

" " Lieutenant P. Sandwith, 2nd European Light Infantry, to Do.

" " Ensign H. Shewell, Do. to do.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Feb. 22d The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, Mr W. H. Higgins, Master in charge, from Karrachee, 20th Feb. 1842 at 1 A. M. Passengers.—Capt Manson and Lady, H. M. 16th Lancers, Capt. Pearson H M. 16th Ditto.

Do. 23d. Iron Steamer Sir James Rivett Carnac, G. H. Quinton, Master from Surat 22d Feb. 1842.

Passenger.—Nusseerwanjee Framjee.

Do. 24th. Ship Chieftain, H. Payn, Master, from Liverpool 31st Oct 1841.

Departures.

Feb. 22d. The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Moonjee Alley Syrang to Cruze.

Do. 23rd. French Ship La Ceres, M. Broctle, Master. to Mahe, Allepie and Bordeaux.

Passenger.—A Aubert.

Do. 24th. Ship Caledonia, W. Lawson, Master, to China.

Passenger—J C Bowring Esq.

Do. do. Ship Royal Saxon, James F. Crawford, Master, to China.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Victoria.....	Supt. Indian Navy....	Suez.....	1st Mar
United Kingdom.....	W. & T. Edmond & co	London ..	despatch
Alex Grant.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	19th Feb
Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co....	Liverpool	4th Mar
Adam Lodge.....	Gisberno Menzies & co	Liverpool	despatch
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	15th Mar
Christiana.....	W. Elsam & co	Liverpool	
Corsar.....	Jejeebhoy Dyjabhoy..	China	5th Mar
Queen Victoria.....	PollexfenMitne & co..	China	25th Feb
Christina.....	Frith & co	China	15th Mar
William Fairlie.....	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	despatch
Devonport.....	Frith & co.....	China	
Ruparel.....	Purdoonjee Limjee....	China	
Herald.....	McVicar Burn & co ..	China	
Queen Victoria.....	Jamsetjee J. S.& co..	China	
Intrinsic.....	W & T Edmonds& co..	China	despatch
Token.....	Forbes & co.....	China	despatch
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & co....	China	despatch
China.....	Forbes & co.....	China	despatch
Friends.....	Daood Cassoon.....	Singapore	
Regina.....	.....	Calcutta ..	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co....		
Victoria.....	Forbes & co		
Lowjee Family.....	N. Eduljee & co.....		
Helen	Viccajee Mherjee.....		
Caledonia	.....		
Margaret	Remington & co.....		
Colchester.....	Remington & co.....		
Wave.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Charles Grant.....	Foster & co.....		
Ayanda.....	Jamsetjee J. S. & co..		
Charlotte.....	K. Motichund		
Cornwallis.....	Gillanders Ewart & co		
Cores.....	Nicol & co		
Hindostan	D. & M Pestonjee....		
Cambridge.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....		
Margaret Pollock..	Eglinton McLean & co		
David Clark.....	Ritchee Steuart & co..		
Tweed.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
Chieftain.....	McG. Brownrigg & co		
H. C. Steamers	Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Auckland, Cleopatra, Zenobia		
H. C. Brig	Tapjee		
" "	Tenier Cardiva		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " "	Coote		
" " Schooner.	Emily		
" " "	Mahi		
" " "	Maidiva		
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " Ship	Hastings		

Exported.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	APPOINTED TO SAIL.
a Ellen.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	25th Oct
a Orator.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London ..	25th Oct
a Rachel.....	W. & T. Edmond & co.	London ..	1st Nov
a Diana.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	30th Oct
a Edinburgh.....	Eglinton Maclean & co	London ..	3d Oct
a Lord Eldon.....	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	29th Oct
a Mary.....	Frith & co.....	London ..	26th Oct
a Francis Spaight....	Foster & co.....	London ..	20th Sept
a Indus.....	Gillanders Ewart & co	London ..	7th Nov
a Elizabeth.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	28th Oct
a Dartmouth.....	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	8th Dec
Brookbournebury.....	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	8n Jan
a Majestic.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	24th Nov
a Argyleshire.....	Grey & co.....	London ..	14th Dec
a Hema.....	Remington & co....	London ..	22d Dec
Buckinghamshire....	Framjee Cawasjee....	London ..	6th Jan
Julius Cæsar.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	21 Jan
a Henry Davidson....	Forbes & co.....	London ..	15th Nov
St. Vincent.....	.....	London ..	15th Dec
Scaleby Castle.....	.....	London ..	15th Jan
William Hyde.....	.....	London ..	In Jan
John Calvin.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	London ..	In Jan
Midlothean.....	.....	London ..	In Jan
Euxine.....	.....	London ..	In Jan
Raymond.....	.....	London ..	In Jan
Duke of Lancaster....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	London ..	In Jan
Good Hope.....	.....	London ..	In Jan
a Shakespear.....	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	26th Oct
a Reliance.....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	22d Oct
a Parsee Merchant....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	16th Nov
a Lancaster.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	6th Oct
a William Gillies....	McVicar Burn & co....	Liverpool	5th Nov
a Wave.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	21st Nov
a England.....	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	15th Nov
a Jane Anderson.....	Campbell Miller & co..	Liverpool	2d Nov
a Crown.....	.....	Liverpool	26th Nov
a Cremona.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Liverpool	2d Dec
a Lintin.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st Dec
a Harpriest Scott....	W. Elsam & co.	Liverpool	22d Dec
a Caledonia.....	.....	Liverpool	18th Dec
a Universe.....	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
a British Merchant ...	Polloxfen Milne & co..	Liverpool	31st Dec
a Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Liverpool	1st Nov
a Syria.....	Remington & co.....	Liverpool	4th Dec
a Lady.....	W. & T Edmond & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
a Magnificent.....	.....	Liverpool	30th Dec
Clyde.....	Frith & co	Liverpool	10th Jan
a Anne Mary.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Liverpool	1st Jan
Monarch.....	.....	Liv rpool	5th Jan
St. Lawrence.....	.....	Liverpool	6th Jan
George Armstrong ..	McVicar Burn & co....	Liverpool	6th Jan
Countess of London..	.....	Liverpool	14th Jan
Lady East.....	.....	Liverpool	14th Jan
Herculean.....	.....	Liverpool	In Jan
a Salem.....	.....	Shields ..	3d Oct
a Emily.....	.....	Shields ..	30th Nov
a East London.....	Foster & co.....	Shields ..	12th Oct
a Lanarkshire	Campbill Miller & co	Clyde.. ..	11th Sept
a Hope.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Clyde.. ..	15th Oct
a Carnatic.....	W. Nicol & co	Clyde.. ..	27th Oct
a Yolunta.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Clyde.. ..	11th Nov
a Bucephalus.....	W. & A Graham & co	Clyde.. ..	16th Nov
a Kirkman Finlay....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Clyde.. ..	4th Dec
a Hebrides.....	W. Nicol & co	Clyde.. ..	13th Dec
a Kate	Campbell Miller & co..	Clyde.. ..	4th Dec
a Barbara.....	Grey & co	Clyde.. ..	15th Dec
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co.	Clyde.. ..	in Dec
Albyn.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	In Jan
Newark.....	Remington & co....	Clyde.. ..	In Jan
Brahmin.....	McVicar Burn & co....	Clyda.. ..	In Jan
Wardehapman.....	Frith & co.....	Australia..	
Union.....	Thos. Jefferies.....	Madras ..	
a Vansittart.....	.....	China	3d Jan
Asiatic	.....	China	15th Jan
Sir H. Compton.....	Aga M. Rahim.....	Ghina.....	
Westmoreland.....	W. Nicol & co.....	Singapore	
Independent.....	.....	Hull.....	In Jan
Josephine.....	Thos Jefferies	Bordeaux..	9th Nov
Alan Ker.....	Thos. Jefferies.....	Swan River	
William Abrams..	Thos. Jefferies.....	Rangoon..	
Self.....	Thos. Jefferies	Bourbon ..	

a—Have sailed according to the latest account.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL AT EDGEREE

Feb. 10th.—English Barque Elizabeth Ainslie, J. Lyster, from Rangoon 29th Jan; English Barque Agnes, G. S. Jones from Moulmein 24th Jan.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Elizabeth Ainslie, from Rangoon.—Mrs. Simins and three children; Messrs. M. David, A. Tatoon, and G. Cogomaul, merchants.

Per Agnes, from Moulmein.—Capt. Tindall, R. N. and mr. Fox.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

12th.—Scotia, J. Campbell, for London, Suffren, G. Weisbord, for Bourbon, and Coromandel, Nacoda, for Muscat, in a day or two; Asie, A. Pouvereau, for Bordeaux, in 5 or 6 days; Penyard Park, J. Middleton, for the Mauritius, in 3 or 4 days.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 13, Ship Urgent, H. T. Marshall, from Calcutta left Pilot 5th February.

Do. 14, Barque Surat Merchant, W. G. Kinsey, from Penang 1st Instant.

Passengers. Mrs. General Durant; Mrs. Stewart, Misses Stewart, Agnes Stewart, Anne Stewart, Georgiana Stewart and Emily Stewart; J. Stewart Esq.; Lieut. Campbell, I Discharged Sepoy and 3 natives,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Byculla on the 23rd Instant, W. Hynes, of a son.

DEATHS.

At sea on board the British Ketch *Swallow*, of liver complaint, on the 16th October 1840, Philemon S. Parker, Esquire, Consul of the United States of America for the Port of Bombay.

He arrived at this port expecting his "exequater," to be forwarded from London, but owing to delays unexpected, and unavoidable, it did not arrive, and in November 1839 he proceeded to Zanzibar, to fill the place of Mr. Waters, the Consul at that port, during his absence to the United States; intending to return to Bombay on Mr. Waters again assuming charge of the Consulate at Zanzibar. He was recognized as Consul, by the Government of India, in General Orders in June 1840, in accordance with instructions from the Court of Directors, but owing to severe illness he was compelled to embark for St. Helena, from Zanzibar, and died after being two days at sea.

At Dapoolie, on the morning of the 17th Feb, major W. H. Waterfield, of the native veteran battalion, aged 41 years.

At Colaba, on Sunday the 20th February, Hugh Albert, the infant son of H. Atkinson, esq. 2d assistant master attended 17 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Trichinopoly, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. H. Deane, James G. Cookson, Esq., 8th Madras light cavalry, son of the late Lieutenant General George Cookson, R. A., to Georgiana Augusta, only daughter of the late F. A. Robson Esq. M. C.S.

BIRTHS.

At Mangalore, on the morning of the 6th instant, the lady of C. W Reade, Esq M. C. S. of a daughter.

At St. Thome, on Monday the 14th instant, the lady of the Rev. C. E. Macleod, of a Daughter.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.

At Kandy, on the 28th instant, the wife of Lieutenant H. Bird, D. A. C. G., of a Son.

Sporting Intelligence.

AHMEDABAD RACES.

4TH DAY, TUESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY 1842.

1st Race.—The Ladies Purse of 300 Rupees from the Fund and 100 Rupees Subscription for all Arabs 1¼ mile and a distance, heats, weight 8st. 7lb.

Mr. Boyd's.... ....C A H Little Charley	1 1
Mr. Young's..... G A H All-my-Eye	2 2

Time 1st Heat. 3. 23. 2nd Heat 3. 23½ won easy.

2d Race.—A Welter of Rupees 200 from the Fund and 4 Gold Mohurs Subscription for all Arabs, 11st. Gentlemen riders round the course.

Major Roberts'. ....G A H Sultan....	1
Mr. Fawkes'..... ..G A H Medico.....	2

Won in a Canter.

3d Race.—The Hack Stakes of 100 Rupees from the Fund and 2 Gold Mohurs Subscription, weight 10st ¼ mile heats. The winner is to be sold for 500 Rupees if demanded.

Mr. Winkle's..... ....G A H Peter Bott..... .....1 2 1	
Mr. Young's..... ....C A H Blood Royal.....2 1 3	
Mr. Drinkwater's....G A H Captain 3 3 2	

1st Heat. 2nd do. 3rd do.

5TH DAY, THURSDAY, 17TH FEB.

The Winners Plate of 400 Rupees from the Fund and 100 Rupees Subscription (H. F.) for which all winning Horses of the Meeting must enter (except of the Hacks) 2 miles, to be handicapped by the stewards.

Mr. Boyd's.....C A H Little Charley.....9st 0lb 5	
Major Roberts'.....G A H Shylock.....8st 7lb 3	
Mr. Young's .....G A H All-my-eye.....8st 5lb 4	
Mr. Winkle's.... ..G A H Asbestos.....8st 12lb 1	
Mr. Drinkwater's....G A H Sectaphul.... .....7st 13lb 2	

Time, 4m. 8s.

2d Race.—The Beaten Plate for beaten horses of the season who have saved their distance, 200 Rupees from the Fund and 100 Subscription. Once round the course, to be handicapped by the stewards.

Mr. Boyd's..... B A G Kamseen 7st 13lb	1
Mr. Winkle's.....G A G Red Hazard.. .....7st 13lb	2

Time, 3 10.

3d Race.—A Match for 500 Rupees, 2 miles 8st. 7lb.

Major Robert's.....B A H Cannon Ball.....	2
Mr. Fawkes'.....G A C Schimel.....	1

Time 4 14.

4th Race.—A Poney Plate of 50 Rupees from the Fund and 10 Subscriptions for all Ponies 12 3 and under catch weight ¼ mile heats.

Mr. Drinkwater's C. D. P. Little Richard....walked over.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, FEB. 15.

We have been kindly favored with letters from numerous friends, but none of them bear a later date from Jellalabad than the 26th ultimo, and though they contain but little news, that news is comparatively satisfactory. Dr. McGrath, who was supposed to be killed, is at Lughman with Major Pottinger, (whose name has not been mentioned before among the survivors.) Captain Lawrence and captain Mackenzie, these three are *hostages*; all the ladies are with their husbands as *guests*, among whom are poor Mrs. Trevor with seven children, and Mrs. Sturt. Mrs. Anderson had the misfortune of having one child shot, and another was stolen from her in Cabul and sold in the bazar. Mr. Reilly, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, and Mrs. Reilly are also at Lughman. General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton, captains Tronp, Johnston, Hay and Dr. Magrath, are with Ukbar Khan as *prisoners*; Elphinstone, Hay and Tronp are wounded, but all are well treated, and one of our letters mentions that Lady Sale and some of the Officers have been allowed to write to their friends in Jellalabad, stating, that they are almost without clothing, but that they have been promised that they shall be returned to Peshawur immediately the road is open, they are suffering very severely from the cold, but are better treated than was expected. Conolly is at Cabul with Shah Soojah, who is said to be holding out well but requesting money; all the names of Officers mentioned in our last as hostages and prisoners are corroborated. Captain Lawrence was taken prisoner at the time Sir William Macnaghten was murdered, but was afterwards released and subsequently demanded as a hostage. At Jellalabad there is nothing new. Colonel Wild's Brigade was still anxiously looked for, as the news of the Khyber disasters had not reached that place at the date of our letters. General Pollock reached the Attock on the 1st instant, two marches in advance of his Brigade, which was to arrive there on the 3rd February. We have not a word from Candahar.

There is every probability says a correspondent that the whole of our countrymen will be well treated as Mahomed Ukbar appears to be anxious to negotiate and to propitiate our government, it is also said that one of the conditions of the ransom of the ladies, prisoners, and the hostages is the sending back of Dost Mahomed.

PESHAWUR.—The only intelligence this morning's dawk has brought us, is from the neighbourhood of Peshawur, dated 30th January. All are doing well. There is no news. We subjoin Brigadier Wild's Brigade order.

"*Kmoulsur, 29th January.*

"Deeply, as the Brigadier commanding, deplores the failure of an attempt, to carry relief to our brave brethren in arms at Jellalabad, which nothing but the extreme urgency of the case, and the perilous situation could, with the slender means at his disposal, have induced him to make, and heartrending as it is to him the bitter reflection, that such attempt has deprived the service of such gallant and valuable Officers, as Captains Wilson and Locke, of the 64th and 5th Regiments, together with so many brave soldiers, besides the very great number of European and Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men, who, although their lives were spared, have been disabled by wounds, there is something soothing in the thought of the zeal and alacrity, with which every corps in the Brigade, has obeyed the call to attain the object in view. Very few indeed of all ranks had ever seen service before and the oldest among them, had not probably, since they were very young in years; nevertheless heights were ascended and carried with intrepidity and retreats covered with steadiness; much, therefore, may be expected hereafter from the exertions of those who have well done their duty, when they shall be adequately supported by more efficient means to meet a wily foe, who although he can with his far carrying matchlock injure with impunity will never stand a determined attack.

"To Lieutenant Colonel Moseley who, in the first instance, so successfully relieved the garrison of Ali Musjid by a night march and afterwards as ably conducted the retreat of the 53d and 64th Regiments, the Brigadier's warm thanks are due as also to all the officers and men under his command, who have so cheerfully endured the hardships that have befallen them. The Brigadier also offers his grateful acknowledgements to Lieut. Colonel Tulloch commanding the troops detached from camp to facilitate the retreat, for the effectual manner in which he co-operated in securing it, and also to the officers and men who were the means of effecting it, and whilst deeply condoling with the sufferers, he trusts the day is not far distant when a signal retribution awaits our foe."

The following items selected from the letters of an officer of Colonel Wild's Brigade appear to us sufficiently interesting to warrant their exaraction for the information of our readers. "The two corps sent to Ali Musjid were to have taken 300 bullock loads of grain with them, but in the hurry of sending off the Regiments, this important addition to their resources *was forgotten*, and the sepahees started with two seers of attah on their backs! The only resource of the officers, while at Ali Musjid, was a baggage bullock which they killed, because they had no means of feeding him. They had determined to retreat, on the night of the 23rd, by a footpath in the hills, to effect which they must have left even their horses behind, but were prevented from attempting this by the arrival of a despatch from Colonel Wild, announcing his intention of making a diversion on their favour the next morning. The Khyberries had possession of the fort almost before the rear guard had left it. Instead of keeping the direct road, they cut across some steep hills, and as an earnest of what they might expect, what baggage they brought away was carried off, and the bearers dropped the sick men, who were allowed but little time for reflection as the enemy seized and put them to death without exception. When the Sepoy of the 64th had saved Ensign Swinton from a similar fate, Lieut. Reynolds came up and managed to place him on a Poney. —Capt. Ewart of the 30th had a very narrow escape, a ball passing through his cap, while standing congratulating Capt. Tylee on the success of the retreat of the 53d; in fact it was a subject of congratulation, and a wonder, that both Corps did not fall a sacrifice to the false step (using the mildest term it is possible to select) of sending them unprovisioned and unsupported into the midst of the enemy."

The General Orders received this morning and a portion of which we publish, are mainly taken up with the trial of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Waring of the 6th Regt. of Lt. Cavalry, who had been sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of six months, a sentence the C. I. C. has disapproved and directed Capt. W. to return to his duty. The proceedings will be given in our next.

The Commander in Chief was still at Loodheanah on the 7th instant.

In this day's portion of the Summary will be found some Military intelligence of import to the Army.

LOODIANAH.—The Affghan prisoners of this place, chiefly attendants on the family of Dost Mahomed, having stoutly refused to deliver up their arms, on the requisition of the Political Agent, have been threatened with a punishment which will, no doubt, if carried into effect, have the desired consequence,—viz, the stopping of all supplies.

FEROZEPORE.—Orders have arrived for the march of the Horse Artillery and the 33d Native Infantry; the 6th Native Infantry are to be prepared to cross the river the day after they arrive, which will, probably, be the 13th; Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons are to be here on the 17th. A large quantity of stores and ammunition will be sent under escort of the troops, to proceed to the North-West. We have no Commissariat Officer here now; Colonel Parsons is gone to see the Commander-in-Chief; and Captain Thompson is, I know not where; but wherever he may be, he has sent a Circular, stating that he cannot supply more than the regulation number of camels to Officers and men, that is, two to a Captain, and one to a Subaltern. If there is a scarcity now, what will the Government do for carriage when the army marches to the frontiers?

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1842.

In our extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 12th instant will be found an order by Brigadier Wild addressed to the troops under his command, consequent on their having failed to penetrate the Khybur pass From another document inserted in the same journal it appears that the loss experienced in the retreat from Ali Musjid may in part be attributed to gross mismanagement in not throwing a sufficient supply of provisions into the fort.—An officer belonging to Colonel Wild's brigade, states that 300 bullock loads of grain were to have been sent with the 53rd and 64th regiments, but that in the hurry of their departure it was forgotten.

We mentioned in our last that Mrs. Anderson lost a child in the Khoord Cabul pass. It now appears that the unfortunate lady has been still more unlucky. The new version of the story is that one was shot in the pass and another stolen in Cabul, and sold in the bazar.

We have received the Calcutta papers of the 12th and the Madras of the 16th instant. From the latter we learn that Cholera is very prevalent in the districts between the rivers Kistnah and Toombudra. Out of one hundred and seventy five patients, admitted into the hospital of the 35th Madras Native Infantry, seventy two have died.

The general orders in a previous column contain the necessary instructions for the immediate formation, on the Bombay establishment, of two recruiting depots of one thousand men each. One will be stationed at Mhow the other at Poona. The former is to be commanded by Major Spencer of the 2nd European Light Infantry, the latter by Captain R. Honner of the 4th Regiment N. I.

We have much pleasure in reminding our readers that a public meeting for the purpose of congratulating the Queen and Prince Albert on the birth of the heir apparent will be held at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The following paragraphs from a *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary* of the 14th instant, contain a confirmation of the intelligence previously given by the *Bombay Times* relative to the defeat

any atttempt at defence, for our men actually gave themselves up unresistingly! The native troops almost to man were slaughtered at the pass of the Huff Kothul, which is between Khoord Cabool and Tezeen. After a halt of one day at Khoord Cabool they moved on the morning of the 10th, and reached Tezeen, (those who survived at least) at dusk; they halted for two hours in the snow, and then pushed on in the dusk, and so on they pursued their weary way till they reached Jugduliuk, having accomplished a distance of 35 miles with only a remnant of the 44th with the colours, and about a dozen of men of the 5th N. I., with one of their colours, they were here placed in a ruined inclosure by Mahomed Ukbar, commanded by hills all round, from which they were, as they lay, worn out and helpless on the snow, fired on and slaughtered all day. The 44th here behaved well, as they stormed and took the most dangerous hill twice over, but famished as they were, they could not remain in possession of it. The only meal they made here was on horse-flesh, indifferently cooked by the aid of such stunted bushe as grew scantily near their position. One officer gave 10 Rupees for a small chapatee, and 5 Rupees was offered every where for a lota of water, for they had not patience to melt the snow though why, does not appear Elphinstone, Sheloth and our Pay Master Johnson, went off from this place at the bidding of Mahomed Akbar to *treat again*—some two miles up to a small Fort on one side, and towards evening a note was received from Elphinstone to the effect that they were all detained as hostages, and recommending the force to move off quietly after dark, as he saw nothing, but treachery to be expected.—Off they moved under our worthy Brigadier Anquetill, and from that moment the little order that had hitherto prevailed, ceased, and the 44th became an undisciplined rabble, threatening to shoot their officers, and every man who attempted to bring them to a sense of their duty; the enemy hanging on their rear and cutting down every man they approached with perfect impunity. After quitting the Jugdulluck Pass some 20 or 25 officers who still kept their horses, stole away from the mutinous soldiery and rode on ahead; many of them wounded. They reached Gundamuck in pretty decent order before day break; but after that they, the officers, began to straggle many taking different roads, 6 or 8 reached Futtiabad, 15 miles from this about 10 o'clock in the morning; but by this time the villagers were all up and attacking them all along the road with sticks and stones and a few matchlocks. At this place Brydon and Steer of the 37th, were left to their fate by Hopkins, Collyer and Harpur who were better mounted and who rode off in spite of all their entreaties. Brydon and Steer rode on together for some way, till at last Steer's horse fairly haveing, and he made off to the low hills, among which he hoped to find a cave, of which there are many, to hide himself till night; vain hope! for they were observed by hundreds all round. Poor Brydon, thus left to himself, jogged on quietly till he got within 4 miles of Jellalabad when in the distance he saw a party of horsemen leading off Collyer's horse; one of them came up and attacked him fiercely; little B. who is game to the marrow, defended himself manfully till his sword was broken off short at the handle, which he flung in the rascal's face, having been wounded in the hand and knee himself; his foe fell on the pommel of his saddle at the motion he supposed, the man took to be to lay hold of his pistol, for he that instant galloped off like a shot leaving B. free from further molestation. The man who attacked B. had Hopkins' cloak with him—so there could be no doubt of the fate of that party—and the next day our cavalry in patroling the valley came upon the three bodies all stripped and fearfully mutilated. The enemy, tired and glutted with slaughter, may have spared a few in the hope of profiting by their ransom and we have heard that there are some 7 or 8 officers by ones and twos in different Forts within 20 miles of this, Steer laying wounded in a village 8 miles off in the hands of the rabble, who are offering of course all kind of insults; we hope, but feebly, that some of them may get in. The Ladies, Lady Macnaghten, Lady Sale, Mrs. Sturt, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Eyre, all in fact who were handed over to Mahommed Ukbar during the halt in Khoord Kabool—together with their husbands and General Elphinstone, Shelton, Johnson, Lawrenson, Troup and a few others—have all been brought down into a strong Fort in the Loghman country some 40 miles from this; what may be their fate we scarcely dare to predict. We are all to a man burning for revenge, and if our lives are but well guided a rich and glorious one will we reap. You may take it for granted that H. M.'s 44th, 5th, 37th 54th, Shah's 6th, the 5th Cavalry and Anderson's horse are totally annihilated. *Somewhere about* 180 *Officers' names may be erased from the army list.* Mahommed Ukbar, the incarnate fiend, is in Loughuan—raising the country, and we see from the walls men moving up in all directions to join him, and in a days more we expect to be invested, and Wild's Brigade will have to fight up to us; we desire no better—never fear for us, we will do the trick cleverly. Kabul we hear is in a state of fearful anarchy. Some 3 or 4 different parties all struggling for the mastery; the old Shah is yet the strongest; we have there about 200 sick and wounded in the hands of the rebel King, and two doctors, besides 6 hostages, Doctors Berwick and Campbell, John Conolly, Walsh and Webb, (2 Mulls) Drummond, Warburton and Airey. These we look upon as safe enough, for the old man has been very kind to them, and will no doubt continue so. However, I confess myself I would rather be where I am. There were 4 doctors killed in the Haft Kothul. Poor old Duff, Ingrath, Bryce and Cardew; my worthy kind-hearted comrade, Anquetil, it is supposed was killed in the Jugdulluck pass.—*Englishman, February* 12.

ROHILCUND.—We are extremely glad to learn that there is no chance whatever, at the present moment, of any disturbances in Rohilcund, as one or two of our correspondents have more than once hinted. We are assured by one who has abundant means of arriving at a correct conclusion that, unless the Nepalese make an irruption, of which at this time there is little prospect, India does not contain a province more to be depended on than Rohilcund. There are no people of sufficient influence in the country to recognise anything like an opposition to the constituted authorities.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.—It was made known to us yesterday that the men of the Artillery Detachments, both horse and foot, under orders for China, had expressed their determination not to embark till their arrears of pay should be settled according to the rate of exchange declared in G. O. No. 28, 9th February 1841 viz. 2s. 0½d. per Rupee. We trust however that this is nothing more than one of those flying rumours of which so many are at present abroad. Indeed we should not notice the circumstance but for the opportunity that it affords us of expressing our disbelief of any thing so injurious to the high character of the men of our *Corps d'elite*, for what *Englishman* of right feeling could be induced to disgrace himself by coming to such a determination for the sake of a few rupees, just at the moment when his services were required by his country! No, however the British Soldier may grumble "in the piping times of peace" never let him disobey any order of his superiors, much less appear the mere mercenary that the expression of such a determination as above stated would denote him to be, if the trumpet for the Battle field were to sound unheeded by him!—*United Service Gaz. Feb.* 15.

CIVIL SERVICE ITEMS.—With reference to the intended Judicial changes one of the Circuit Judges is to be appointed to Masulipatam another to Chittoor. Mr. Robert Clerk, we are told, proposes going to the Hills very shortly.—*Ibid.*

ENSIGN WALKER.—We are sorry to announce the death at Bangalore of Ensign Walker, of the 2d European Light Infantry by fever contracted in the jungle.—*Ibid.*

TONNAGE FOR CHINA.—Appended is the amount and rate of tonnage engaged at Calcutta to convey troops from Madras to China. The *Urgent* anchored in the roads last night.

NAME.	TONS.	RATE PER TON PER MONTH.
Thames.....	1626	*nine* rupees.
Robarts.....	796	*eleven* do.
Percy.....	658	do. do.
Rohomany.....	857	do. do.
Wm. Money.....	945	*ten* do.
Duke of Bedford.	738	do. do.
Urgent.....	622	*eleven* do.

[*Athenæum, Feb.* 15.

SECUNDERABAD.—We have learned with considerable regret, though we cannot say with much surprise, that the half Batta measure has been ill-received by the Madras troops at Secunderabad, and that certain acts of insubordination have been the result. Various rumours are afloat on this subject and we have heard many particulars within the last few days, to which it would be of little benefit to give further currency, as by the latest accounts, the affair seemed in a favourable train for adjustment. We have heard indeed that that under orders from the Supreme Government, the obnoxious measure has been waived or set aside, at least for the present.—*Spectator, Feb.* 16.

CHOLERA.—We regret to learn from a letter dated Burryhur, 11th Instant, that the 35th Regiment N. I. which was expected there the following day, had suffered very severely from Cholera on the march; this terrible disorder prevailing most between the Kistnah and Toombudra. In fact it broke out immediately on crossing the former river, and begun to decline when the latter was passed. The deaths include 1 Subadar Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, 1 Drum Major, 4 Havildars, 7 Naigues and 62 Privates, besides a great number of Camp Followers, of whom no account could be kept as many did not come into Hospital. So fatal was the disorder while it lasted, that of 175 patients admitted into the Hospital, no less than 72 died.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

H. M. Ship *Sulphur*, Captain Belcher, left Galle on the 27th for the Cape and England; the *Shah Allum*, Capt. Evans, from Bombay touched at Galle and sailed on the same day for Calcutta—she passed the *Seaforth* about 15 miles to the westward of Cape Comorin on the 25th ult., at 4 p. m.—The *Vectis*, Quintom, master, sailed for Madras on the 29th ult., with a cargo of cocoanuts; and on the 31st the *Enchantress*, McCormack, from Calcutta, bound to this port aud England, arrived at Galle.—*Herald, February* 4.

BURMAH.

A letter from our correspondent at Rangoon, dated the 24th of January, intimates, that Tharrawaddi had had at last left that city, having tired himself with town and stockade building. We subjoin the letter:—

"His Majesty embarked on the morning of the 22d, at 7 A. M., and left about three hours after, followed by the Prince of Pagam. The Prince of Prome and ex-King had left a few days previously. The dejection and disappointment depicted on the countenance of the rabble army at their departure, bore a strange contrast to that confident martial appearance developed at their landing. Three thousand men died making the bund around Oak-a-la-bat. His Majesty's position is not an enviable one returning with a discontented rabble with a popular ex King in his train. Rangoon will again recover itself, after being relieved from the presence and curse of Majesty for three months. The old Myowoon is in power, a very popular and quiet man. The Woondock who built the Palace, remains to complete the new town, and to conduct the Palace into Phoongee houses. Two-thirds of the stockade remains as a monument of His Majesty's destroying power.

"It seems that Captain Crisp failed to obtain an interview with His Majesty, apparently because he failed to give a favorite lap dog, belonging to his daughter-in-law, to His Majesty. The king, however, made Capt. C. a present of a favourite horse.

The timber monopoly will probably die a natural death, especially if vessels do not arrive quickly to keep it alive.

The case of the schooner *Jane*, which has attracted some interest, had a hearing. The court ordered Messrs. Speirs, Staig and Sarkees, to ascertain how Captain Hazelwood became half owner of that vessel, seeing that the authorities of Maulmain, sold her to the late Mr. Trill. Capt. Hazelwood exhibited a document signed "a true copy T. G. Trill," dated Maulmain 2d November, 1839, but written by Capt. Hazelwood without a witness to it. This purports to be a copy of a receipt for 5,000 rupees, on account of half share of the *Jane*, yet on the original being demanded of which this document was said to be copy, a scrap book or diary which the late Capt. Trill kept at Maulmain was produced, in which however, no such items or receipt could be found of which this was said to be a copy. And notwithstanding the production of this document, which was detected and objected to by Mr. Sarkees, (who, however, was not conversant in small hand writing, (Capt. Spiers and Mr. Staig agreed that this document or the scrap book or diary of the late Mr. Trill was equivalent to a bill of sale signed, sealed, and delivered by the firm of Trill and Crisp, whose money bought that vessel, of which firm at Rangoon Mr. Trill was partner, but merely acting agent for the firm while at Maulmain.

"Quietness is being again restored to Rangoon. The falling off in the trade while His Majesty was here, and the departure hence of any traders, are as shadows of forthcoming events. Now the obstruction is withdrawn, foreigners again visit the big Pagoda, where another large bell has been made or is to be made."—*Burharu, Feb.* 12.

European Intelligence.

ARMY AND NAVY.

From the United Service Gazette, 4 Dec. 11.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Vice Admiral Sir Edward Brace is appointed commander in chief at Sheerness, vice Sir H. Digby.

Captains—John Carter, to be Superintendent of Haslar Hospital, vice Sir E. Chetham, promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral; Peter Fisher, to be comptroller general of the coast guard, vice Bowles.

Commanders—J. G. Gordon, to the Devastation; John Hallowes, to the St. Vincent; Claude H. Buckle, to the Growler.

Secretary—Thomas Woodman, Esq., Purser, has been appointed Secretary to vice Admiral Sir Edward Brace, proteps.

Lieutenants—John Steane, commanding the Blazer steam-vessel, in the West Indies, to the rank of commander; Seymour Brown, to the Serpent; Frederick Blair, to the St. Vincent; H. M. Kinsman, to the Warspite; W. Howat, to the Vanguard; J. H. Gennys, to the Vindictive; John Cheere, to the St. Vincent; C. J. Featherstone, to the Volcano; C. F. L. Shadwell, to the Fly; Octavius Cumberland, to the Madagascar; John Elliott and Wm. Bailey, to the Minden; C. F. Doyle, to the Ardent; Robert Synge, to the Royal William; F. H. Stevens, to the Indus; John Barlase, to the Cornwallis; R. Moorman, to the Excellent, vice Barlase; Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, to the Isis.

Mates—J. K. Hancock, to the Belleisle; E. Hardy, to the Aigle; W. Wardrop, to the North Star; F. Cheetham, to the Queen; R. W. Clerk, and F. L. Tremlett, to the Caledonia; Rd. Chambers, to the Malabar.

Masters—W. H. Mallard (act.), to the Rhadamanthas; T. Hancorne (act.), to the Minden.

Captain—Rev E. O. Morgan, to the Vindictive.

Surgeons—J. Wilson (b), to the Caledonia; J. Reed, to the Iris; J. Stewart (b), additional to the Cornwallis; R. Galain (act.), to the Iris; Joseph Plinsell, to the Childers.

Pursers—Edward Owen, to the Volage; George Thorne, to the Ganges, vice Tuckfield, invalided; J. H. Cook, to the Minden.

Assistant Surgeons—William Chartres, of the Howe, to the rank of Surgeon; S. Barnard, to the Caledonia; Edward Heath (acting), to the Belleisle; Dr. James Mitchell, to the Atholl.

Second Masters—F. H. May and J. Pelam, to the Caledonia; G. Fox, to the Royal George; M. Partridge to the Pique.

Master's Assistant—F. R. Child, to the Viper.

Clerks—F. Munday (in charge), to the Ferret; T. Fowler (additional of the Revenge), to be acting Purser of the Phœnix; J. Heywood, to the St. Vincent.

Gunners—John Hodges, to the Minden; John Smallshaw, to the Pique; John Quin, to the Ætna.

Boatswains—James Carden, to the Minden, John Stenting (act.), to the North Star.

Carpenter—Thomas Fuller; to the Minden.

Midshipman—P. Grant, to the Illustrious; Francis Egerton, to the Belvidera.

Volunteers, First Class—George Parker, from the Powerful to the Pique; W. Leader, to the Madagascar.

COAST GUARD.

Lieutenant J. R. R. Lilburn and Lieut. Richard Goodridge to be chief Officers.

Lieut. J. Blair removes to her Majesty's ship St. Vincent; Lieutenant Raymond is appointed to command her Majesty's ship Snipe, vice Baldock, promoted.

ST. HELENA BATTALION.—The Battalion for service at St. Helena has at length been formed. Two-thirds of the men are to consist of volunteers from other regiments; the remaining portion is to be recruited for. The officers have not yet been selected. We shall give full particulars of the strength of the regiment, and of the nature of its intended duties, in our next *Gazette*.

NEW UNIFORM IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—A soldier of the 17th of the Line was on duty yesterday at the Tuileries in the new uniform, a trial of which, as we have already stated, is about to be made in several regiments. The uniform consists in a small conical shako, with a sky-blue lace; a dark-green frock, with black ornaments like those of the foot Chasseurs; and sky-blue pantaloons, made full round the waist, and worn without braces. Round the waist is a single white belt, from which the small sabre hangs, and which supports at the back, immediately under the knapsack, a small cartridge-box, like that used for the light cavalry. This belt can be so shifted as to bring the cartridge-box immediately round in front in time of action. The *Temps* says, that, if the experiment succeeds, all the infantry of the Line will be clothed in dark green frocks, and the light infantry in King's blue.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

ARTILLERY CADETS.—We understand that Major-General Pasley, C. B., will hold an examination for direct Artillery Cadets in February next; and the Addiscombe Professors will form a vacation class for those gentlemen who may chose to avail themselves of it, from the 13th of December until the 31st of January, 'according to the following course, viz:—Mathematics, Mr. S. Parlour; Fortification and Artillery, Capts in Straith and Lieutenant Cook; Military Surveying, Mr. E. B. Metcalf and Major Jackson.

WAR-STEAMERS ON THE CANADIAN LAKES.—We find in the Buffalo papers a long petition from the Common Council of that town to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, deprecating an opinion which is supposed to be entertained by the administration at Washington, "that there is no call for the execution of the law of the extra session of congress, approaching 100,000 dollars for the construction of a steam-vessel of war on Lake Erie," an opinion which, it is stated, has caused much alarm and regret in the public mind, and is the reason of the petition in question to the President, through the Secretary of the Navy. The petition then goes on to state, that at least one armed American steamer is necessary on the lakes, Great Britain having now in commission two steam-vessels of war, the Toronto and Minos. The Toronto is upwards of 400 tons burden, carrying fourteen guns of large calibre; and the Minos is about 450 tons and carrying the same number of heavy guns. Both are fully manned and armed in all respects as vessels of war; and could, if necessary, take a position of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, or any other city or town on Lake Erie, or the upper lakes, and destroy them with ease. Besides these, are commercial vessels, owned by persons in Canada, which could, in a very short time, be armed under the protection of the guns of Canadian fortifications. If a war should break out there is not a harbour where the hundreds of steam-boats and commercial vessels of American cities on the lakes could be safe from these two war steamers, nor a fortification on these lakes which could hold out for an hour against the Minos. By means of the British fortifications at Malden and the Bois Blanc, at the outlet of the Straits of Detroit into Lake Erie, Canada could hold absolute control of the communication between Lake Erie and the upper lakes. In the event of war, it is added, that the American intercourse by canals, railroads, and lakes, would be of more value to the States than a standing army of 100,000 men; but the enemy having command of the lakes, would destroy their utility. The following statistics of the lakes contained in the same document is well worthy of being noted: "In 1824, there was one steam-boat on Lake Erie and the upper lakes. In 1840 there were more than 50 steamboats on the same waters, from 100 to 750 tons burden, averaging 400 tons burden each; making in the aggregate of this class of vessels 20,000 tons. In 1825, the number of sail-vessels was 50 and in 1840 about 300; varying from 50 to 300 tons burden, averaging about 150 tons; making an aggregate of tonnage in this class of vessels of 45,000 tons. Tonnage in steam boats and vessels, 65,000 tons, all employed in voyages that extend from four to 25 or 30 days. Many of these sail-vessels are ships, brigs, and schooners, of the best class of size, model, and rig, and are fully and profitably employed. And these steam-boats are not surpassed for size, model, or finish by any in America. The average cost of the steam-boats is about 50,000 dols; making an aggregate cost of steam boats of 2,500,000 dols.; and the average cost of the vessels is about 4,000 dols., making an aggregate cost of vessels of at least 1,200,000 dols.—showing an investment in vessels for this trade of the sum of 3,700,000 dols.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—The Horatio transport, Lieutenant Chapman, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday from St. Helena and the Coast of Africa, and has brought home some of the officers who have been invalided belonging to the Niger expedition, and who had come down the river in the Soudan steamer. The accounts they bring home are up to the 1st of October, and are most deplorable. The mortality and sickness among the officers and men composing the expedition had been frightful. Twenty-six had already died, and almost all were ill and unable to do duty. On board the Wilberforce, out of the European portion of the crew of about fifty men, not more than four or five were able to attend to their duty, the others were all laid up, and they were nearly as ill off on board the Albert. At the time the Soudan left it, the expedition had reached the confluence of the Niger and Tchadda, about 270 miles up the river, but it was feared that from the lamentable condition in which it was placed by the sickness and the increasing mortality among the officers and men, it would be compelled to return to Ascension. Among the victims to the climate previous to the Soudan's leaving her consorts was Assistant Surgeon Nightingale, of the Albert; and during her passage on her return from Attah to the mouth of the river, she lost her own surgeon, Mr. W. B. Marshall and one of her men. When she arrived at the entrance of the river she fell in with her Majesty's ship Dolphin, and put her sick on board that vessel to be conveyed to Ascension, eight of whom, however, died previous to the Dolphin's reaching that place. Mr. Walter, the clerk of the Soudan, was so ill that he could not be removed on board the Dolphin, and it was not expected he would survive many hours; all prospect of his recovery was perfectly hopeless. Captain Bird Allen, of the Soudan, did not come down the river with her, but joined the Albert, being anxious to accompany the expedition to the extent of its researches. The Soudan came down under the command of Lieutenant Fishbourne. All her officers and men were sick. The steamers make very slow progress in ascending the river; none of them are remarkable for their speed. The current of the stream is about three miles and a half, and the average speed of the steamers is six miles, consequently their progress is not more than two miles and a half per hour. The Albert was to proceed up the Niger, and the Wilberforce up the Tchadda, while the Amelia schooner was to remain at Mount Stirling, where the farm is to be established, and where the tent lately used at the Eglintoun tournament, has already been pitched. The natives were very friendly; at Eboe, a town containing 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, several of the officers went on shore, the natives crowding to see them. At the Queen's palace they were received by her sable Majesty, who was squatted at the door, surrounded by her ladies, the principal of which were decorated with heavy ivory anklets, weighing from eight to ten pounds each. They seemed much pleased with the visit, and laughed immoderately, and in return for some little trinkets given by the officers, her Majesty presented them with a fowl and some Gooza nuts, the bestowal of which is considered highly complimentary there. The King of Eboe went on board the Wilberforce, accompanied by his son and the interpreter, and others of his suite. A bottle of port wine was placed before him which he did not pass round to any of his attendants, but drank it all himself, and then gave a broad hint, which, however, was not taken, for some grog. The King of Attah was more dignified, and upon the Commissioners waiting upon him, he told them he was perfectly aware that they were the subjects of a Sovereign to whom they paid every respect, and he should expect the same respect paid to him. He should not go on board because he considered he was entitled to as much attention as their own Sovereign. He said they might have the command of the water, but he had the command of the land. He looked with perfect indifference on the elegant and valuable presents of velvet robes trimmed with gold, but seemed much taken with the spectacles worn by the chaplain, and gladly accepted several pairs that were given him. He as well as the King of Eboe, entered most willingly into all the arrangements of the Commissioners, and they both expressed their desire that their subjects should be instructed. He sold them the land at Mount Stirling, where they intend to establish the settlement, which he said was just within the extent of his dominions. The officers belonging to the expedition who came home in the Horatio are—Lieutenant Harston, Mr. Belam, master, and Assistant-Surgeon John Singirit, of the Soudan.—*Times.*

Spirit of the European Press.

THE AFRICAN COLONIZATION EXPEDITION.—The dreadful sickness and mortality which has prevailed among the officers and crews engaged in the African Colonization Expedition, must have satisfied every man of ordinary intelligence of the utter impracticability of the scheme, and the absolute necessity of acknowledging its total failure before more men's lives are sacrificed in its behalf. According to the accounts we have elsewhere given, there are not sufficient men left in a state of efficiency to work the ships; no less a proportion than one-third having invalided, of whom twenty-two have died; and this before they had penetrated any considerable way up the country. The *Times* is naturally indignant at this new and frightful result of pseudo-philanthropic interference, and has lashed the originators of the scheme most severely. It has already cost the country 200,000l., to say nothing of the late lavish expenditure of human life; and hitherto it has accomplished nothing—or rather worse than nothing. Surely the blacks had better for the future be left to civilise themselves.

Extracts from New Works.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

PART X.

The gravest offences of which Hastings was guilty, did not affect his popularity with the people of Bengal; for those offences were committed against neighbouring states. Those offences, as our readers must have perceived, we are not disposed to vindicate; yet, in order that the censure may be justly apportioned to the transgression, it is fit that the motive of the criminal should be taken into consideration. The motive which prompted the worst acts of Hastings, was misdirected and ill-regulated public spirit. The rules of justice, the sentiments of humanity, the plighted faith of treaties, were in his view as nothing, when opposed to the immediate interests of the state. This is no justification, according to the principles either of morality, or of what we believe to be identical with morality; namely, far-sighted policy. Nevertheless, the common sense of mankind, which in questions of this sort seldom goes far wrong, will always recognise a distinction between crimes which originate in an inordinate zeal for the commonwealth, and crimes which originate in selfish cupidity. To the benefit of this distinction, Hastings is fairly entitled. There is, we conceive, no reason to suspect that the Rohilla war, the revolution of Benares, or the spoliation of the Princesses of Oude, added a rupee to his fortune. We will not affirm that, in all pecuniary dealings, he showed that punctilious integrity, that dread of the faintest appearance of evil, which is now the glory of the Indian civil service. But when the school in which he had been trained, and the temptations to which he was exposed, are considered, we are more inclined to praise him for his general uprightness with respect to money, than rigidly to blame him for a few transactions which would now be called indelicate and irregular, but which even now would hardly be designated as corrupt. A rapacious man he certainly was not. Had he been so, he would infallibly have returned to his country the richest subject in Europe. We speak within compass, when we say that, without applying any extraordinary pressure, he might easily have obtained from the zemindars of the Company's provinces, and from neighbouring princes, in the course of thirteen years, more than three millions sterling, and might have outshone the splendour of Carlton House and of the *Palais Royal*. He brought home a fortune such as a Governor General, fond of state, and careless of thrift, might easily, during so long a tenure of office, save out of his legal salary. Mrs. Hastings, we are afraid, was less scrupulous. It was generally believed that she accepted presents with great alacrity, that she thus formed, without the connivance of her husband, a private board, amounting to several lacs of rupees. We are the more inclined to give credit to this story, because Mr Gleig, who cannot but have heard it, does not, as far as we have observed, notice or contradict it.

The influence of Mrs. Hastings over her husband was indeed such, that she might easily have obtained much larger sums than she was ever accused of receiving. At length her health began to give way; and the Governor-General, much against his will, was compelled to send her to England. He seems to have loved her with that love which is peculiar to men of strong minds—to men whose affection is not easily won or widely diffused. The talk of Calcutta ran for some time on the luxurious manner in which he fitted up the round-house of an Indiaman for her accommodation—on the profusion of sandal wood and carved ivory which adorned her cabin and on the thousands which had been expended in order to procure for her the society of an agreeable female companion during the voyage. We may remark here, that the letters of Hastings to his wife are exceedingly characteristic—tender, and full of indications of esteem and confidence; but, at the same time, a little more ceremonious than is usual in so intimate a relation. The solemn courtesy with which he compliments 'his elegant Marian,' reminds us now and then of the dignified air with which Sir Charles Grandison bowed over Miss Byron's hand in the cedar parlour.

RETURN TO ENGLAND.—After some months Hastings prepared to follow his wife to England. When it was announced that he was about to quit his office, the feeling of the society which he had so long governed manifested itself by many signs. Addresses poured in from Europeans and Asiatics, from civil functionaries, soldiers, and traders. On the day on which he delivered up the keys of office, a crowd of friends and admirers formed a lane to the quay where he embarked. Several barges escorted him far down the river; and some attached friends refused to quit him till the low coast of Bengal was fading from the view, and till the pilot was leaving the ship.

Of his voyage little is known, except that he amused himself with books and with his pen; and that, among the compositions by which he beguiled the tediousness of that long leisure, was a pleasing imitation of Horace's *Otium Divos rogat*. This little poem was inscribed to his friend Mr. Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth a man of whose integrity, and honour, it is impossible to speak too highly; but who, like some other excellent members of the civil service, extended to the conduct of Hastings an indulgence of which his own conduct never stood in need.

The voyage was, for those times, very speedy. Hastings was little more than four months on the sea. In June 1785, he landed at Plymouth, posted to London, appeared at Court, paid his respects in Leadenhall Street, and then retired with his wife to Cheltenham.

RECEPTION AT COURT.—He was greatly pleased with his reception. The King treated him with marked distinction. The Queen, who had already incurred much censure on account of the favour which, in spite of the ordinary severity of her virtue, she had shown to the 'elegant Marian,' was not less gracious to Hastings. The Directors received him in a solemn sitting; and their chairman read to him a vote of thanks which they had passed without one dissentient voice. 'I find myself,' said Hastings, in a letter written about a quarter of a year after his arrival in England,—'I find myself every where, and universally, treated with evidences, apparent even to my own observation, that I possess the good opinion of my country.'

PRELUDE TO IMPEACHMENT.—The confident and exulting tone of his correspondence about this time is the more remarkable, because he had already received ample notice of the attack which was in preparation. Within a week after he landed at Plymouth, Burke gave notice in the House of Commons of a motion seriously affecting a gentleman lately returned from India. The session, however, was then so far advanced, that it was impossible to enter on so extensive and important a subject.

Hastings, it is clear, was not sensible of the danger of his position. Indeed that sagacity, that judgment, that readiness in devising expedients, which had distinguished him in the East, seemed now to have forsaken him; not that his abilities were at all impaired; not that he was not still the same man who had triumphed over Francis and Nuncomar, who had made the Chief Justice and the Nabob Vizier his tools, who had deposed Cheyte Sing, and repelled Hyder Ali;—but an oak, as Mr. Grattan finely said, should not be transplanted at fifty. A man who, having left England when a boy, returns to it after thirty or forty years passed in India, will find, be his talents what they may, that he has much both to learn and to unlearn before he can take a place among English statesmen. *The working of a representative system, the war of parties, the arts of debate, the influence of the press,* are startling novelties to him. *Surrounded on every* side by new machines and new tactics, he is as much bewildered as Hannibal would have been at Waterloo, or Themistocles at Trafalgar. His very acuteness deludes him. His very vigour causes him to stumble. The more correct his maxims, when applied to the state of society to which he is accustomed, the more certain they are to lead him astray. This was strikingly the case with Hastings. In India he had a bad hand; but he was master of the game, and he won every stake. In England he held excellent cards, if he had known how to play them; and it was chiefly by his own errors that he was brought to the verge of ruin.

MAJOR SCOTT.—Of all his errors the most serious was perhaps the choice of a champion. Clive, in similar circumstances, had made a singularly happy selection. He put himself into the hands of Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough, one of the few great in the House of Commons. To the defence of Clive, therefore, nothing was wanting—neither learning nor knowledge of the world, neither forensic acuteness nor that eloquence which charms political assemblies. Hastings intrusted interests to a very different person, a major in the Bengal army named Scott. This gentleman had been sent over from India some time before as the agent of the Governor General. It was rumoured that his services were rewarded with oriental munificence; and we believe that he received much more than Hastings could conveniently spare. The Major obtained a seat in Parliament, and was there regarded as the organ of his employer. It was evidently impossible that a gentleman so situated, could speak with the authority which belongs to an independent position. Nor had the agent of Hastings the talents necessary for obtaining the ear of an assembly which, accustomed to listen to great orators, had naturally become fastidious. He was always on his legs; he was very tedious; and he had only one topic, the merits and wrongs of Hastings. Every body who knows the House of Commons will easily guess what followed. The Major was soon considered as the greatest bore of his time. His exertions were not confined to Parliament. There was hardly a day on which the newspapers did not contain some puff upon Hastings, signed *Asiaticus* or *Bengalensis*, but known to be written by the indefatigable Scott; and hardly a month in which some bulky pamphlet on the same subject, and from the same pen, did not pass to the trunk-makers and the pastry-cooks. As to this gentleman's capacity for conducting a delicate question through Parliament, our readers will want no evidence beyond that which they will find in letters preserved in these volumes. We will give a single specimen of his temper and judgment. He designated the greatest man then living as 'that repetile Mr. Burke.'

GENERAL ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.—In spite, however, of this unfortunate choice, the general aspect of affairs was favorable to Hastings. The King was on his side. The Company and its servants were zealous in his cause. Among public men he had many ardent friends. Such were Lord Mansfield, who had outlived the vigour of his body but not of his mind; and Lord Lansdowne, who, though unconnected with any party, retained the importance which belongs to great talents and knowledge. The ministers were generally believed to be favorable to the late Governor-General. They owed their power to the clamour which had been raised against Mr. Fox's East India bill. The authors of that bill, when accused of invading vested rights, and of setting up powers unknown to the constitution, had defended themselves by pointing to the crimes of Hastings, and by arguing that abuses so extraordinary justified extraordinary measures. Those who, by opposing that bill, had raised themselves to the head of affairs, would naturally be inclined to extenuate the evils which had been made the plea for administering so violent a remedy; and such, in fact, was their general disposition. The Lord-Chancellor Thurlow, in particular, whose great place and force of intellect gave him a weight in the government inferior only to that of Mr Pitt, espoused the cause of Hastings with indecorous violence. Mr. Pitt, though he had censured many parts of the Indian system, had studiously abstained from saying a word against the late chief of the Indian government. To Major Scott, indeed, the young minister had in private extolled Hastings as a great, a wonderful man, who had the highest claims on the government. There was only one objection to granting all that so eminent a servant of the public could ask;—the resolution of censure still remained on the journals of the House of Commons. That resolution was, indeed, unjust; but, till it was rescinded, could the minister advise the King to bestow any mark of approbation on the person censured? If Major Scott is to be trusted, Mr. Pitt declared that this was the only reason which prevented the government from conferring a peerage on the late Governor-General. Mr. Dundas was the only important member of the administration who was deep by committed to a different view of the subject. He had moved the resolution which created the difficulty, but even from him little was to be apprehended. Since he presided over the committee on eastern affairs, great changes had taken place. He was surrounded by new allies; he had fixed his hopes on new objects; and whatever may have been his good qualities—and he had many—flattery itself never reckoned rigid consistency in the number.

From the ministry, therefore, Hastings had every reason to expect support; and the ministry was very powerful. The opposition was loud and vehement against him. But the opposition, though formidable from the wealth and influence of some of its members, and from the admirable talents and eloquence of others, was outnumbered in parliament, and odious throughout the country. Nor, as far as we can judge, was the opposition generally desirous to engage in so serious an undertaking as the impeachment of an Indian Governor. Such an impeachment must last for years. It must impose on the chiefs of the party an immense load of labour. Yet it could scarcely, in any manner, affect the event of the great political game. The followers of the coalition were therefore more inclined to revile Hastings than to prosecute him. They lost no opportunity of coupling his name with the names of the most hateful tyrants of whom history makes mention. The wits of Brookes's aimed their keenest sarcasms both at his public and at his domestic life. Some fine diamonds which he had presented, as it was rumoured, to the royal family, and a certain richly carved ivory bed which the Queen had done him the honour to accept from him, were favourite subjects of ridicule. One lively poet proposed, that the great acts of the fair Marian's present husband should be immortalized by the pencil of his predecessor; and that Imhoff should be employed to embellish the House of Commons with paintings of the bleeding Rohillas, of Nuncomar swinging, of Cheyte Sing letting himself down to the Ganges. Another, in an exquisitely humorous parody of Virgil's third eclogue, propounded the question—what that mineral could be of which the rays had power to make the most austere of princesses the friend of a wanton. A third described, with gay malevolence, the gorgeous appearance of Mrs. Hastings at St James's, the galaxy of jewels, torn from Begums, which adorned her head-dress, her necklace gleaming with future wives, and the depending questions that shone upon her ears. Satirical attacks of this description, and perhaps a

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motion for a vote of censure, would have satisfied the great body of the opposition. But there were two men whose indignation was not to be so appeased, Philip Francis, and Edmund Burke.

Sir Philip Francis.—Francis had recently entered the House of Commons and had already established a character there for industry and talent. He laboured indeed under one most unfortunate defect – want of fluency. But he occasionally expressed himself with a dignity and energy worthy of the greatest orators. Before he had been many days in parliament, he incurred the bitter dislike of Pitt, who constantly treated him with as much asperity as the laws of debate would allow. Neither lapse of years nor change of scene had mitigated the enmities which Francis had brought back from the East. After his usual fashion, he mistook his malevolence for virtue; nursed it, as preachers tell us that we ought to nurse our good dispositions; and paraded it, on all occasions, with Pharisaical ostentation.

Edmund Burke. The zeal of Burke was still fiercer; but it was far purer. Men unable to understand the elevation of his mind, have tried to find out some discreditable motive for the vehemence and pertinacity which he showed on this occasion. But they have altogether failed. The idle story that he had some private slight to revenge, has long been given up, even by the advocates of Hastings. Mr Gleig supposes that Burke was actuated by party spirit, that he retained a bitter remembrance of the fall of the coalition, that he attributed that fall to the exertions of the East India interest, and that he considered Hastings as the head and the personification of that interest. This explanation seems to be sufficiently refuted by a reference to dates. The hostility of Burke to Hastings commenced long before the coalition; and lasted long after Burke had become a strenuous supporter of those by whom the coalition had been defeated. It began when Burke and Fox, closely allied together, were attacking the influence of the crown, and calling for peace with the American republic. It continued till Burke alienated from Fox, and loaded with the favours of the crown, died, preaching a crusade against the French republic. It seems absurd to attribute to the events of 1784 an enmity which began in 1788, and which retained undiminished force long after persons far more deeply implicated than Hastings in the events of 1784, had been cordially forgiven. And why should we look for any other explanation of Burke's conduct than that which we find on the surface? The plain truth is, that Hastings had committed some great crimes, and that the thought of those crimes made the blood of Burke boil in his veins; for Burke was a man in whom compassion for suffering, and hatred of injustice and tyranny, were as strong as in Las Casas, or Clarkson. And although in him, as in Las Casas, and in Clarkson, these noble feelings were alloyed with the infirmity which belongs to human nature, he is, like them, entitled to this great praise, that he devoted years of intense labour to the service of a people with whom he had neither blood nor language, neither religion nor manners in common; and from whom no requital, no thanks, no applause could be expected.

His knowledge of India was such as few, even of those Europeans who have passed many years in that country, have attained; and such as certainly was never attained by any public man who had not quitted Europe. He had studied the history, the laws and the usages of the East with an industry, such as is seldom found united to so much sensibility.

He saw that Hastings had been guilty of some most unjustifiable acts. All that followed was natural and necessary in a mind like Burke's. His imagination and his passions, once excited, hurried him beyond the bounds of justice and good sense. His reason, powerful as it was, was reduced to be the slave on feelings which it should have controlled. His indignation, virtuous in its origin, acquired too much of the character of personal aversion.

OUR MESS.

By Harry Lorrequer.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

Chapter II.

The Irish Packet.

A few nights after the conversation I have briefly alluded to, and pretty much about the same time, I aroused myself from the depression of nearly thirty hours' sea-sickness, on hearing that at length we were in the bay of Dublin. Hitherto I had never left the precincts of the narrow den, denominated my berth; but now I made my way eagerly on deck, anxious to catch a glimpse, however faint of that bold coast I had more than once heard compared with, or even preferred to, Naples. The night, however, was falling fast, and, worse still a perfect down-pour of rain was falling with it; the sea ran high, and swept the little craft from stem to stern; the spars bent like whips, and our single topsail strained and stretched as though at every fresh plunge it would part company with us altogether. No trace or outline of the coast could I detect on any side; a deep red light appearing and disappearing at intervals, as we rode upon or sank beneath the trough of the sea, was all that my eye could perceive: this the dripping helmsman briefly informed me was the "Kish;" but, as he seemed little disposed for conversation, I was left to my unassisted ingenuity to make out whether it represented any point of the capital we were approaching or not.

The storm of wind and rain increasing at each moment, drove me once more back to the cabin, where, short as had been the period of my absence, the scene had undergone a most important change. Up to this moment my sufferings and my seclusion gave me little leisure or opportunity to observe my fellow-travellers. The stray and scattered fragments of conversation that reached me, rather puzzled than enlightened me. Of the topics which I innocently supposed occupied all human attention, not a word was dropped; Carlton House was not once mentioned; the St. Leger and the Oaks, not even alluded to; whether the Prince's breakfast was to come off at Knightsbridge or Frogmore, no one seemed to know or even care; nor was a hint dropped as to the fashion of the new bearskins the Guards were to sport at the review on Hounslow. The price of pigs, however, in Ballinasloe, they were perfect in. Of a late row in Kil——something—where one half of the population had massacred the other – they knew every thing, even to the names of the defunct. A few of the better dressed chatted over country matters, from which I could glean that game and gentry were growing gradually scarcer; but a red-nosed fat old gentleman, in rusty black and high boots, talked down the others by an eloquent account of the bawling that he, a certain Father Tom Loftus, had given the Reverend Paul Strong, at a late controversial meeting in the Rotunda.

Through all this "bald, disjointed chat," unceasing demands were made for bottled porter, "materials," or spirits and water, of which, were I to judge from the frequency of the requests, the consumption must have been awful.

There would seem something in the very attitude of lying that induces reflection, and, thus stretched at full length in my berth, I could not help ruminating upon the land I was approaching, in a spirit which, I confess, accorded much more with my mother's prejudices than my father's convictions. From the few chance phrases dropped around me, it appeared that even the peaceful pursuits of a country market, or the cheerful sports of the field, were followed up in a spirit of recklessness and devilment; so that many a head that left home without a care, went back with a crack in it. But to come back once more to the cabin. It must be borne in mind that some thirty odd years ago the passage between Liverpool and Dublin was not, as at present, the rapid flight of a dozen hours, from shore to shore; where on one evening you left the thundering din of waggons, and the iron crank of cranes and windlasses, to wake the next morning with the rich brogue of Paddy floating softly around you; far from it; the thing was then a voyage. You took a solemn leave of your friends, you tore yourself from the embraces of your family, and, with a tear in your eye and a hamper on your arm, you betook yourself to the pier, to watch, with an anxious and a beating heart, every step of the three hours preceding that heralded your departure. In those days, there was some honour in being a traveller; and the man who had crossed the channel a couple of times, became a kind of Captain Cook among his acquaintances.

The most singular feature of the whole, however, and the one to which I am now about to allude, proceeded from the fact that the steward in those days, instead of the extensive resources of the present period, had little to offer you, save some bad brandy and a biscuit; and each traveller had to look to his various wants with an accuracy and foresight that required both tact and habit. The mere demands of hunger and thirst were not only to be considered in the abstract, but a point of far greater difficulty, the probable length of the voyage, was to be taken into consideration; so that you brought your beefsteaks with your eye upon the barometer, and laid in your mutton by the age of the moon. While thus the agency of the season was made to re-act upon your stomach, in a manner doubtless highly conducive to the interests of science, your part became one of the most critical nicety.

Scarcely were you afloat, and on the high seas, when your appetite was made to depend on the aspect of the weather. Did the wind blow fresh and fair, you eat away with a careless ease and happy conscience, highly beneficial to your digestion. With a glance through the sky-light at the blue heaven, with a sly look at the prosperous dogvane, you helped yourself to the liver wing, and took an extra glass of your sherry. Let the breeze fail however, let a calm come on, or, worse still, a tramping noise on deck, and a certain ricketty motion of the craft betoken a change of wind, the knife and fork fell listlessly from your hand, the uplifted cutlet was consigned to your plate, the very spoonful of gravy you had devoured in imagination, was dropped upon the dish, and you replace the cork in your bottle, with the sad sigh of a man who felt that, instead of his income, he has been living on the principal of his fortune.

Happily, there is a reverse to the medal, and this it was to which now my attention was directed. The trip, as occasionally happened, was a rapid one; and while under the miserable impression that a fourth part of the journey had not been accomplished, we were blessed with the tidings of land. Scarcely was the word uttered, when it flew from mouth to mouth; and I thought I could trace the elated look of proud and happy hearts, as home drew near. What was my surprise, however, to see the enthusiasm take another and very different channel. With one accord a general rush was made upon the hampers of prog. Baskets were burst open on every side. Sandwiches and sausages, porter bottles, cold punch, chickens, and hard eggs, were strewn about with a careless and reckless profusion; none seemed too sick or too sore for this general epidemic of feasting. Old gentlemen sat up in their beds and bawled for beef; children of tender years brandished a drum-stick. Individuals who but a short half-hour before seemed to have made a hearty meal, testified by the ravenous exploits of their appetites to their former for bearance and abstemiousness. Even the cautious little man in the brown spencer, that wrapt up the remnant of his breakfast in the Times, now opened his whole store, and seemed bent upon a day of rejoicing. Never was such a scene of riotous noise and tumultuous mirth. Those who scowled at each other till now, hob-nobbed across the table; and simpering old maids cracked merry thoughts with gay bachelors, without even a passing fear for the result. Thank heaven, said I, aloud, that I see all this with my sense and my intellects clear about me. Had I suddenly awoke to such a prospect from the disturbed slumber of sickness, the chances were ten to one I had jumped overboard, and swam for my life. In fact, it could convey but one image to the mind, such as we read of, when some infuriated and reckless men, despairing of safety, without a hope left, re-solve upon closing life in the mad orgies of drunken abandonment.

Here were the meek, the tranquil, the humble-minded, the solitary, the sea-sick, all suddenly converted into riotous and roistering feasters. The lips that scarcely moved, now blew the froth from a porter cup with the blast of a Boreas: and even the small urchin in the green face and nankeen jacket, bolted hard eggs with the dexterity of a clown in a pantomime. The end of all things (eatable) had certainly come. Chickens were dismembered like felons, and even jokes and witticisms were bandied upon the victuals. What, if even yet, thought I, the wind should change. The idea was a malicious one, too horrible to indulge in. At this moment the noise and turmoil on deck apprised me that our voyage was near its termination.

The night, as I have said, was dark and stormy. It rained too—as it knows only how to rain in Ireland. There was that steady persistance, that persevering monotony of down pour, which, not satisfied with wetting you to the skin, seems bent upon converting your very blood into water. The wind swept in long and moaning gusts along the bleak pier, which, late and inclement as it was, seemed crowded with people. Scarcely was a rope thrown ashore, when we were boarded on every side, by the rigging, on the shrouds, over the bulwarks, from the anchor to the taffrail; the whole population of the island seemed to flock in upon us; while sounds of welcome and recognition resounded on all sides—

"How are you, Mister Maguire?" "Is the mistress with you?" "Is that you, Mr. Tierney?" How are you, ma'am?" "And yourself, Tim?" "Beautiful, glory be to God!" "A great passage, entirely, ma'am." "Nothing but rain since I seen you." "Take the trunks up to Mrs. Tunstall; and, Tim, darling, oysters and punch for four."

"Great Mercy!" said I, "en ing again."

"Morrison, your honour," said a ragged ruffian, nudging me by the elbow.

"Reilly, sir; isn't it? It's me, sir—the Club. I'm the man always drives your honour."

"Arrah, howld your prate," said a deep voice, "the gentleman hasn't time to bless himself."

"It's me, sir; Owen Daly, that has the black horse."

"More, by token, with a spavin," whispered another, while a roar of laughter followed the joke.

"A car, sir – take you up in five minutes."

"A chaise, your honour—do the thing dacently."

Now, whether my hesitation at this moment was set down by the crowd of my solicitors to some doubt of my solvency or not, I cannot say; but true it is, their tone of obsequious entreaty gradually changed into one of rather caustic criticism.

"Maybe it's a gossoon you'd like to carry the little trunk."

"Let him alone; it's only a carpet-bag; he'll carry it himself."

"Don't you see the gentleman would rather walk; and as the night is fine, 'tis pleasanter—and—cheaper."

"Take you for a fipp'ny bit and a glass of sparits," said a gruff voice in my ear.

By this time I had collected my luggage together, whose imposing appearance seemed once more to testify in my favour, particularly the ease of my cocked hat, which to my ready-witted acquaintances proclaimed me a military man. A general rush was accordingly made upon my luggage; and while one man armed himself with a portmanteau, another laid hands on a trunk, a third a carpet-bag, a fourth a gun-case and so on, until I found myself keeping watch and ward over my epaulet-case and my umbrella, the sole remnant of my effects. At the same moment a burst of laughter and a half shout broke from the crowd, and a huge powerful fellow jumped on the deck, and, seizing me by the arm, cried out.—

"Come along now, captain——. It's all right. This way—this way, sir."

"But why am I to go with you?" said I, vainly struggling to escape his grasp.

"Why is it?" said he, with a chuckling laugh; "reason enough—didn't we toss up for ye, and didn't I win ye."

"Win me!"

"Ay; just that same."

By this time I found myself beside a car, upon which all my luggage was already placed.

"Get up now," said he.

"It's a beautiful car, and a dhry cushion," added a voice near, to the manifest mirth of the bystanders.

Delighted to escape my tormentors, I sprang up opposite to him while a cheer, mad and wild enough for a tribe of Iroquois, yelled behind us. Away we rattled over the pavement, without lamp or lantern to guide our path, while the sea dashed its foam across our faces, and the rain beat in torrents upon our backs.

"Where to, captain?" inquired my companion, as he plied his whip without ceasing.

"The Castle; you know where that is?"

"Faix I ought," was the reply. "Ain't I theret a the levees. But howld fast, your honour; the road isn't good; and there is a hole somewhere here about."

"A hole! For heaven's sake, take care. Do you know where it is?"

"Begorra, you're in it," was the answer; and, as he spoke, the horse went down head foremost, the car after him; away flew the driver on one side, while I myself was shot some half-dozen yards on the other, a perfect avalanche of trunks, boxes, and valises, rattling about my doomed head. A crashing shower of kicks, the noise of the flying splinters, and the imprecations of the carman, were the last sounds I heard, as a heavy imperial full of books struck me on the head, and laid me prostrate.

Through my half-consciousness, I could still feel the rain as it fell in sheets; the heavy plash of the sea sounded in my ears; but, somehow a feeling like sleepiness crept over me, and I became, insensible.

Chapter III.

The Castle.

When next came to my senses, I found myself lying upon a sofa, in a large room, of which I appeared the only occupant. A confused and misty recollection of my accident, some scattered fragments of my voyage, and a rather aching sensation in my head, were the only impressions of which I was well conscious. The last evening I spent at home was full in my memory, and I could not help thinking over my poor mother's dreadful anticipations in my vain endeavours to penetrate what I felt had been a misfortune of some kind or other. The mystery was, however, too deep for my faculties; and so, in despair of unraveling the past, I set myself to work to decipher the present. The room, I have already said, was large; and the ceiling, richly stuccoed and ornamented, spoke of a day whose architecture was of a grand and massive character. The furniture, now old and time-worn, had once been handsome, even magnificent. Rich curtains of heavy brocaded silk, with deep gold fringes, gorgeously-carved and gilded chairs, in the taste of Louis XV.; marble consoles stood between the windows, and a mirror of gigantic proportions occupied the chimney-breast. Years and neglect had not only done their worst, but it was evident that the hand of devastation had also been at work. The marbles were cracked; few of the chairs were available for use; the massive lustre, intended to shine with a resplendent glare of fifty wax-lights, was now made a resting-place for shakos, bear-skins, and foraging-caps; an ominous looking star in the looking-glass bore witness to the bullet of a pistol; and the very Cupids carved upon the frame, who once were wont to smile blandly at each other, were now disfigured with cork moustachoes, and one of them even carried a pair of spurs in his mouth. Swords, sashes, and sabretashes, spurs and shot-belts, with guns, fishing-tackle, and tandem whips, were hung here and there upon the walls, which themselves presented the strangest spectacle of all, there not being a portion of them unoccupied by caricature sketches, executed in every imaginable species of taste, style, and colouring. Here was a field-day in the park, in which it was easy to see the prominent figures were portraits: there an enormous nose, surmounted by a grenadier cap, was passing in review some trembling and terrified soldiers. In another, a commander-of-the-forces was seen galloping down the lines, holding on by the pummel of the saddle. Over the sofa I occupied, a levee at the castle was displayed, in which if the company were not villanously libelled, the viceroy had little reason to be proud of his guests. There were also dinners at the Lodge; guards relieved by wine-puncheons dressed up like field-officers; the whole accompanied by doggrel verses explanatory of the views.

The owner of this singular chamber had, however, not merely devoted his walls to the purposes of an album, but he had also made them perform the part of a memorandum-book. Here were the "mems" of the Kildare and the Dubber for the month of March; there, the turn of duty for the garrison of Dublin, interspersed with such fragments as the following:—Mem.—To dine at Mat Keau's on Tuesday, 4th ——Not to pay Hennesy till he settles about the handicap—— To ask Courtenay for Fanny Burke's fan; the same Fanny has pretty legs of her own —To tell Holmes to have nothing to do with Lanty Moore's niece, in regard to a reason!—— Five to two on Giles' two-year-old, if Tom likes —N. B.—The mare is a roarer—— A heavenly day, what fun they must have!—may the devil fire Tom O'Flaherty, or I would not be here now. These and a hundred other similar passages figured on every side, leaving me in a state of considerable mystification, not as to the character of my host, of which I could guess something, but as to the nature of his abode, which I could not imagine to be a barrack-room.

As I lay thus pondering, the door cautiously opened, and a figure appeared, which, as I had abundant leisure to examine it, and as the individual is one who occasionally turns up in the course of my history, I may as well take the present opportunity of presenting to my reader. The man who entered, scarcely more than four feet and a half high, might be about sixty years of age. His head, enormously disproportioned to the rest of his figure, presented a number of flat surfaces, as though nature had originally destined it for a crystal. Upon one of these planes the eyes were set; and although as far apart as possible, yet upon such terms of distance were they, that they never, even by an accident, looked in the same direction. The nose was short and snubby; the nostrils wide and expanded, as if the feature had been pitched against the face in a moment of ill-temper, and flattened by the force. As for the mouth, it looked like the malicious gash of a blunt instrument, jagged, ragged, and uneven. It had not even the commonplace advantage of being parallel to the horizon, but ran in an oblique direction from right to left, enclosed between a parenthesis of the crankiest wrinkles that ever human cheek were creased by. The head would have been bald but for a scanty wig, technically called a "jasy," which, shrunk by time, now merely occupied the apex of the scalp, where it moved about with every action of the forehead and eyebrows, and was thus made to minister to the expression of a hundred emotions that other men's wigs know nothing about. Truly, it was the strangest peruke that ever covered a human cranium. I do not believe that another like it ever existed. It had nothing in common with other wigs. It was like its owner, perfectly *sui generis*. It had not the easy flow and wavy curl of the old beau. It had not the methodical precision and rectilinear propriety of the elderly gentleman. It was not full, like a lawyer's, nor horse-shoed, like a bishop's. No. It was a cross-grained, ill-tempered, ill-conditioned old scratch, that looked like nothing under heaven save the husk of a hedge-hog.

The dress of this strange figure, was a suit of very gorgeous light brown livery, with orange facings, a green plush waistcoat and shorts, frogged, flapped, and embroidered most lavishly with gold lace, silk stockings, with shoes, whose enormous buckles covered nearly the entire foot, and rivalled, in their paste brilliancy, the piercing brightness of the wearer's eye. Having closed the door carefully behind him, he walked towards the chimney, with a certain air of solemn and imposing dignity that very nearly overcame all my efforts at seriousness; his out-stretched and expanded hands, his averted toes and waddings gait, giving him a most distressing resemblance to the spread eagle of Prussia, had that respectable bird been pleased to take a promenade in a showy livery. Having snuffed the candles, and helped himself to a pinch of snuff from a gold box on the mantel-piece, he stuck his arms, nearly to the elbows, in the ample pockets of his coat, and with his head a little elevated, and his under-lip slightly protruded, seemed to meditate upon the mutability of human affairs, and the vanity of all worldly pursuits.

I coughed a couple of times, to attract his attention, and, having succeeded in catching his eye, I begged, in my blandest imaginable voice to know where I was.

"Where are ye, is it?" said he, repeating my question in a tone of the most sharp and querulous intonation, to which not even his brogue could lend one touch of softness. "Where are ye? and where would any one be that was disgracing himself, or blackguarding about the streets till he got his head cut and his clothes torn, but in Master Phill's room: devil other company it's used to. Well, well! It is more like a watch-house not a gentleman's parlour, the same room. It's little his father, the judge,"—here he crossed himself piously—"it is little he thought the company his son would be keeping; but it is no matter. I gave him warning last Tuesday, and with the blessin' o' God——"

The remainder of this speech was lost in a low muttering grumble, which I afterwards learnt was his usual manner of closing an oration. A few broken and indistinct phrases being only audible, such as—"Sarve you right,"—"Fifty years in the family,"—"Slaving like a negur."—"Oh, the Turks! the Haythens!"

Having waited what I deemed a reasonable time for his honest indignation to evaporate, I made another effort to ascertain who my host might be.

"Would you favour me," said I, in a tone still more insinuating, "with the name of——"

"It's my name, ye want? Oh, sorrow bit I am ashamed of it! Little as you think of me, Cornelius Delany is as good a warrant for family, as many a one of the dirty spalpeens about the coort, that haven't a civiler word in their mouth than Cross Corny! Bad luck to them for that same."

The honest admission as to the world's opinion of Mr. Delany's character was so far satisfactory as it enabled me to see with whom I had to deal; and, although for a moment or two it was a severe struggle to prevent myself bursting into laughter, I fortunately obtained the mastery, and once more returned to the charge.

"And now, Mister Delany, can you inform me how I came here? I remember something of an accident on my landing; but when, where, and how, I am totally ignorant."

"An accident!" said he, turning up his eyes, "an accident, indeed! that's what they always call it, when they wring off the rappers, or bate the watch: ye came here in a hackney-coach, with the police, as many a one came before you."

"But where am I?" said I, impatiently.

"In Dublin Castle; bad luck to it for a riotous disorderly place."

"Well, well," said I, half angrily, "I want to know whose room is this?"

"Captain O'Grady's;—what have you to say agin the room;—may be you're used to worse. There now, that's what you got for that. I'm laving the place next week, but that's no raison——"

Here he went off, *diminuendo*, again, with a few flying imprecations upon several things and persons unknown.

Mr. Delany now dived for a few seconds into a small pantry at the end of the room, from which he emerged with a tray between his hands, and two decanters under his arms.

"Draw the little table this way," he cried, "more towards the fire; for, ay coorse, you're fresh and fastin': there now, take the sherry from under my arm—the other's port: that *was* a ham, till Captain Mills cut it away, as ye see—there's a veal pie, and here's a cold grouse—and may be you've eat worse before now and will again, plaze God."

I assured him of the truth of his observation in a most conciliating tone.

"Oh, the devil fear ye," was the reply, while he murmured somewhat lower—"The half of yees isn't used to meet twice in the week."

"Capital fare, this, Mr. Delany," said I, as, half famished with long fasting, helped myself a second time.

You're eating as if you liked it," said he, with a shrug of his shoulders.

"Upon my word," said I, after throwing down a bumper of sherry, "that's a very pleasant glass of wine; and, on the whole, I should say, there are worse places than this in the world."

A look of unutterable contempt—whether at me for my discovery, or at the opinion itself, I can't say—was the sole reply of my friend; who, at the same moment presuming I had sufficient opportunities for the judgment I pronounced, replaced the decanters upon the tray, and disappeared with the entire in the most grave and solemn manner.

Repressing a very great inclination to laughter, I sat still; and a silence of a few moments ensued, when Mr. Delany walked towards the window, and, drawing aside the curtains, looked out. All was in darkness save on the opposite side of the court-yard, where a blaze of light fell upon the pavement from over the half shutters of an apparently spacious apartment. "Ay, ay, there you go; hip, hip, hurrah! you waste more liquor every night than would float a lighter; that's all: you're good for, bad luck to your grace—making fun of the people, laughing and singing as if the potatoes wasn't two shillings a stone."

"What's going on there?" said I.

"The could work, nather more nor less. The Lord liftinant, and the bishops, and the jidges, and all the privy councillors roaring drunk. Listen to them. May I never if it isn't the dean's voice I hear—the ould beast; he is singing 'The Night before Lary was stretched.'"

"That's a good fellow, Corny—Mr. Delany I mean—do open the window for a little, and let's hear them?"

"It's a blessed night you'd have the window open to listen to a set of drunken devils: but here's Master Phil; I know his step well. It's long before his father that's gone would come tearing up the stairs that way as if the bailiffs was after him; rack and ruin, sorrow else, ov I never got a place—the Haythins, the Turks."

Mr. Delany who, probably from motive of delicacy, wished to spare his master the pain of an interview, made his exit by one door as he came in at the other. I had bearly time to see that the person before me was in every respect the very opposite of these followers, when called out in a rich, mellow vice—

"All right again 'I hope, Mr. Hinton; it's the first moment I could get away; we had a dinner at the Privy Council, and some of them are rather late sitters; you're not hurt I trust?"

"A little bruised or so, nothing more; but, pray, how did I fall into such kind hands?"

"Oh! the watchman, it seems, could read, and, as your trunks were addressed to the Castle, they concluded you ought to go there also. You have despatches, haven't you?"

"Yes," said I, producing the packet; "when must they be delivered?"

"Oh, at once. Do you think you could make a little change in your dress, and manage to come over? his grace always likes it better; there's no stiffness, no formality whatever: most of the dinner-party have gone home; there are only a few of the government people, the Duke's friends, remaining, and, besides, he's always kind and good natured."

"I'll see what I can do," replied I, as I rose from the sofa; "I put myself into your hands altogether."

"Well come along," said he: "you'll find every thing ready in this room. I hope that old villain has left hot water. Corny, Corny, I say; confound him, he's gone to bed I suppose."

Having no particular desire for Mr. Delany's attentions, I prevailed on his master not to disturb him, and proceeded to make my toilette as well as I was able.

"Didn't that stupid scoundrel come near you at all?" cried O'Grady.

"Oh, yes, we have had a long interview; but, somehow, I fear I did not succeed in gaining his good graces."

"The worst tempered old villain in Europe."

"Somewhat of a character, I take it."

"A crab-tree planted in a lime kiln, cranky and cross-grained; but he is a legacy, almost the only one my father left me. I've done my best to part with him every day for the last twelve years, but he sticks to me like a poor relation, giving me warning every night of his life, and every morning kicking up such a row in the house that every one is persuaded, I am beating him to a jelly before turning him out to starve in the streets."

"Oh, the Haythins, the Turks," said I slily.

"Confound it," cried he, "the old devil has been opening upon you already; and yet, with all that, I don't know how I should get on without Corny; his gibes, his jeers, his everlasting ill-temper, his crankiness that never sleeps, seems to agree with me: the fact is, one enjoys the world from its contrasts. The olive is a poor thing in itself, but it certainly improves the smack of your burgundy. In this way Corny Delany does me good service. Come, by Jove, you have not been long dressing. This way: now follow me." So saying, Captain O'Grady led the way down the stairs to the piazza, following which to the opposite side of the quadrangle we arrived at a brilliantly lighted hall, where several servants in full-dress liveries were in waiting. Passing hastily through this, we mounted a handsome staircase, and, traversing several ante chambers, at length arrived at one whose contiguity to the dinner-room I could guess at from the loud sound of many voices. "Wait one moment here," said my companion, "until I speak to his grace." He disappeared as he spoke, but before a minute had elapsed he was again beside me. "Come this way; it's all right," said he. The next moment I found myself in the dinner-room.

The scene before me was altogether so different from what I had expected, that for a moment or two I could scarce do aught else than stand still to survey it. At a table which had been laid for about forty persons, scarcely more than a dozen were now present. Collected together at one end of the board the whole party were roaring with laughter at some story of a strange, melancholy looking man, whose whining voice added indescribable ridicule to the drollery of his narrative. Gray-headed general officers, grave-looking divines, lynx-eyed lawyers, had all given way under the irresistible impulse, and the very table shook with laughter.

"Mr. Hinton, your excellency," said O'Grady for the third time, while the Duke wiped his eye with his napkin, and, pushing his chair a little back from the table, motioned me to approach.

"Ah, Hinton, glad to see you; how is your father, a very old friend of mine, indeed, and Lady Charlotte—well, I hope? O'Grady tells me you've had an accident—something slight I trust. So these are the despatches." Here he broke the seal of the envelope and ran his eye over the contents. "There; that's your concern." So saying, he pitched a letter across the table to a shrewd-looking personage in a horse-shoe wig. "They won't do it, dean, and they must wait. Ah!—so they don't like my new commissioners; but, Hinton, by boy, sit down. O'Grady, have you room there? a glass of wine with you."

"Nothing the worse of your mishap, sir," said the melancholy-looking man who sat opposite to me.

I replied by briefly relating my accident.

"Strange enough," said he in a compassionate tone "your head should have suffered: your countrymen generally fall upon their legs in Ireland." This was said with a sly look at the viceroy, who, deep in his despatches, paid no attention to the allusion.

"A very singular thing I must confess," said the duke laying down the paper. "This is the fourth time the bearer of despatches has met with an accident. If they don't run foul of a rock in the channel, they are sure to have a delay on the pier."

"It is so natural, my lord," said the gloomy man "that the carriers should stop at the Pigeon-house."

"Do be quiet, Curran," cried the Duke, "and pass round the decanter, they'll not take the duty off claret it seems."

"And, Day, my lord, won't put the claret on duty; he has kept the wine at his elbow for the last half hour. Upon my soul, your grace ought to knight him."

"Not even his excellency's habits," said a sharp, clever-looking man, "would excuse his converting Day into knight."

Amid a shower of smart, caustic, and witty sayings, droll stories, retort and repartee, the wine circulated freely from hand to hand; the presence of the Duke adding fresh impulse to the sallies of fun and merriment around him. Anecdotes of the army, the bench, and the bar, poured in unceasingly, accompanied by running commentaries of the hearers, who never let slip an opportunity for a just or a rejoinder. To me the most singular feature of all this was, that no one seemed too old or too dignified, too high in station or too venerable from office, to join in this head long current of conviviality: austere churchmen, erudite chief-justices, profound politicians, privy-councilors, military officers of high rank and standing, were here all mixed up together into one strange medley, apparently bent on throwing an air of ridicule over the graver business of life, and laughing alike at themselves and the world. Nothing was too grave for a jest, nothing too solemn for a sarcasm. All the soldier's experience of men and manners, all the lawyer's acuteness of perception and readiness of wit, all the politician's practised tact and habitual subtlety, were brought to bear upon the common topics of the day with such promptitude and such power, that one knew not whether to be more struck by the mass of information they possessed, or by that strange fatality which could make men, so great and so gifted, satisfied to jest where they might be called on to judge.

Play and politics, wine and women, debts and duels, were discussed not only with an absence of all restraint, but with a deep knowledge of the world and a profound insight into the heart, which often imparted to the careless and random speech the sharpness of the most cutting sarcasm. Personalities too were rife: no one spared his neighbour, for he did not expect mercy for himself; and the luckless wight who tripped in his narrative or stumbled in his story, was assailed on every side, until some happy expedient of his own, or some new victim being discovered, the attack would take another direction, and leave him once more at liberty. I feel how sadly inadequate I am to render even the faintest testimony to the talents of those any one of whom, in after-life, would have been considered to have made the fortune of a dinner-party, and who now were met together, not in the careless ease and lounging indifference of relaxation, but in the open arena where wit met wit, and where even the most brilliant talker, the happiest relator, the quickest in sarcasm and the readiest in reply, felt he had need of all his weapons to defend and protect him. This was no war of partisans, but a *mêlé* tournament, where each man rode down his neighbour, with no other reason for attack than the rent in his armour. Even the viceroy himself, who, as judge of the lists, might be supposed to enjoy an immunity, was not safe here, and many an arrow, apparently shot at an adversary, was sent quivering into his corslet.

As I watched with all the intense excitement of one to whom such a display was perfectly new, I could not help feeling how fortunate it was that the grave avocations and the venerable pursuits of the greater number of the party should prevent this fire-work of wit from bursting into the blaze of open animosity. I hinted as much to my neighbour, O'Grady, who at once broke into a fit of laughter at my ignorance; and I now learnt to my amazement that the Common Pleas had winged the Exchequer, that the attorney-general had pinked the Rolls, and, stranger than all, that the provost of the university himself had planted his man in the Phœnix.

"It is just as well for us," continued he in a whisper, "that the churchmen can't go out; for the dean yonder can snuff a candle at twenty paces, and is rather a hot-tempered fellow to boot. But come, now; his grace is about to rise. We have a field day to-morrow in the park, and break up somewhat earlier in consequence."

As it was now near two o'clock, I could see nothing to cavil at as to the earliness of the hour; although I freely confess, tired and exhausted as I felt, I could not contemplate the moment of separation without a sad foreboding that I ne'er should look upon the like again. The party rose at this moment, and the duke, shaking hands cordially with each person as he passed down, wished us all a good-night. I followed with O'Grady and some others of the household, but when I reached the antechamber, my new friend volunteered his services to see me to my quarters.

On traversing the lower castle-yard, we mounted an old-fashioned and ricketty stair, which conducted to a gloomy, ill-lighted corridor. I was too much fatigued, however, to be critical at the moment; and so, having thanked O'Grady for all his kindness, I threw off my clothes hastily, and before my head was well upon the pillow was sound asleep.

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